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Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

KARNATAKA

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY



2007-08



INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES
(Deemed University)
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District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Karnataka



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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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2010

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), 2010.
District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3), 2007-08;
India. Karnataka: Mumbai: IIPS.

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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 29,062 households from Karnataka during 2007-08. From these households, 27,864 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 6,452 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

For more information, visit DLHS website: <http://www.rchiips.org>

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Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) is a nationwide survey covering 601 districts from 34 states and union territories of India. This is the third round of the district level household survey which was conducted during December 2007 to December 2008. The survey was funded by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

We are grateful to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India for designating the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency for the DLHS-3 Project and providing an opportunity to work closely with the health and programme officials. In particular, we would like to thank Ms. K. Sujatha Rao, Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for her advice, suggestions and support. We also thank Shri Naresh Dayal, former Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for the advice and valuable support extended to the project. Our special thanks to Smt. Madhu Bala, the Additional Director General, Dr. Rattan Chand, the Chief Director and Shri. Rajesh Bhatia, the Director-Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for their active involvement and suggestions. We are also thankful to Dr. V.K. Malhotra and Shri S.K. Das, former Additional Director Generals, Shri Partha Chattopadhyay, former Chief Director, Shri K. D. Maiti, former Director and Ms. Rashmi Verma, former Deputy Director-Statistics Division, MoHFW, Government of India for the co-operation and support at various stages of this project.

We are grateful to Late Dr. P. N. Mari Bhat, former Director, IIPS and Dr. S. Lahiri, former Officiating Director, IIPS for their keen interest and guidance in the initial stages of the project. We acknowledge the contributions of Population Research Centre, JSS Institute of Economic Research, Dharwad the regional agency for the field implementation of DLHS-3 in Karnataka state. The monitoring of the field survey was done by the Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune under the guidance of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

Our thanks to the members of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of DLHS-3 and especially its Chairman Dr. P. M. Kulkarni, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. We also thank Dr. N.K. Singh for guiding the software development and CSPro training for the project staff. We gratefully acknowledge the immense contributions of DLHS-3 project team at IIPS in developing survey instruments, training field staff, monitoring field work, data processing, preparation of district and state level fact sheets, and drafting the reports.

Finally, special thanks to all respondents who spared their valuable time and cooperated with us by providing the required information.

DLHS-3 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM-2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005 to provide effective health care to rural population in the country with special focus on states which have poor health outcomes and inadequate public health infrastructure and manpower. The primary focus of the mission is to improve access of rural people, especially women and children, to equitable and affordable primary health care. The main goal of NRHM is to reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by promoting newborn care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-partum care.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) foundation is built on community involvement in drawing a village health plan under the auspices of Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC), making rural primary health care services accountable to the community and giving authority to the District Health Mission for implementation of inter-sectoral District Health Plan including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. The interface between the community and the public health system at the village level is entrusted to a female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a health volunteer receiving performance based compensation for promotion of universal immunization, referral and escort services for reproductive & child health (RCH), construction of household toilets, and other health care delivery programmes. To promote institutional delivery, cash incentive programme under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is made an integral component of NRHM.

The third round of the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) carried out during 2007-08 was designed to collect data at district level on various aspects of health care utilization for RCH, accessibility of health facilities, assess the effectiveness of ASHA and JSY in promoting RCH care and to assess health facility capacity and preparedness in terms of infrastructure. The integration of facility survey with the household survey was done with a view to link the RCH care outcomes to health facility accessibility, availability of medical & paramedical manpower and other village infrastructure. The broad objective of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH outcome indicators at the district level in order to monitor and to provide corrective measures to the NRHM. The other important objective is to assess the contribution of decentralization of primary health care at the district level and below by way of involving village health committees under the Panchayats in the implementation of health care programmes.

The main focus and objectives of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH indicators covering the following aspects:

- Coverage of antenatal check-up and immunization services
- Institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY Beneficiaries
- Contraceptive prevalence rates
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Family life education among unmarried adolescent girls
- Health facility and infrastructure

The District Level Household and Facility Survey, 2007-08 (DLHS-3) is the third in the series of district level household surveys. The first one was conducted in 1998-99 followed by the second one in 2002-04. For all the three DLHS, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the Nodal Agency responsible for the development of survey design, instruments, data entry and tabulation software, training, supervision of field work, analysis and report writing. The sources of funds for DLHS-3 are the MoHFW, GoI and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) constituted by the MoHFW, GoI guided the design, implementation, progress, tabulation, selection of RCH indicators and consistency issues.

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

A multi-stage stratified systematic sampling design was adopted for DLHS-3. In each district, 50 primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected which were census villages in rural areas and census enumeration blocks (CEBs) in urban areas. In rural areas, villages were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling and in the second stage households were selected by systematic sampling. For urban areas, first wards were selected by PPS systematic sampling. In the second stage, CEBs by PPS sampling and households in the third stage by systematic sampling. The Census of India, 2001 was the sampling frame for DLHS-3. All villages and urban wards in a district were stratified by household size into three strata of less than 50, 50-300 and 300+ households, percent of SC/ST population into two strata- below and above 20 percent and implicitly by three alternating order of female literacy. These variables used for stratification are from the 2001 Census. The number of households representing a district is either 1000 or 1200 or 1500 considering the levels of immunization, antenatal check up and institutional delivery as given by DLHS-2 and 10 percent over sampling to cushion for non-response. The PSUs are allocated to rural and urban areas of each district proportionally to the actual rural-urban population ratio and within the rural-urban domains. The PSUs are further distributed proportionately to the different sub-strata of combinations of household size, percent of SC/ST population and levels of female literacy. To make a proper rural PSU, selected villages with less than 50 households were linked with another contiguous village and selection probability is adjusted accordingly. Selected villages with more than 300 households were further divided into two or more segments and one or more segments were selected so as to have standard size PSUs. The numbers of households drawn from PSUs of districts represented by 1000, 1200 and 1500 households are 22, 27 and 33 households respectively. All ever married women age 15-49 years and unmarried women age 15-24 years from the sampled households are the respondents for specific questionnaires, while any adult household member is the respondent for household related questions in DLHS-3.

Sampling weight for household, ever married women and unmarried women were generated for each district. These design weights were used for computations of district level demographic and RCH indicators. The selection probabilities f'_1 , f'_2 and f'_3 at different stages of randomization pertaining to the i^{th} PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

$$f_1^i = \text{Probability of selection of } i^{\text{th}} \text{ rural PSU in a district}$$

$$= \frac{(n_r * H_i)}{H}$$

Where, n_r is the number of rural PSUs selected from a district, H_i refers to the number of households in the i^{th} PSU and $H = \sum H_i$, total number of rural households in a district.

$$f_2^i = \text{Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU}$$

(in case the i^{th} selected PSU is segmented)

$$= (\text{Number of households in the selected segment}) / (\text{number of households in the PSU})$$

The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

$$f_3^i = \text{probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU}$$

$$= \frac{HS_i}{HL_i}$$

Where HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district and HS_i the number of households per PSU assigned for the i^{th} PSU is either 22 or 27 or 33 depending on whether a district is represented by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 households.

For urban PSUs, f_1^i is computed as the ratio of urban population of the selected PSU to the total urban population of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out as:

$$f^i = (f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i)$$

The non-normalized household weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w^i = \frac{1}{f^i * HR_i}$, where HR_i

is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU, assumed to be 10 % but actual response rates are used here. The normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators as

$$n_i^d = \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i, i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 50.$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^* by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households, women and husbands are further derived from the district weights n_i^d for the i^{th} PSU in d^{th} district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

Let, $n_s = \sum_i n_i^d$ and $N_{sc} = \sum_i N_i^d$, denote the number of households in the sample and census of a particular state, then state level households weights work out as:

$$n_i^s = n_i^d * \frac{\left(\frac{N_i^d}{N_{sc}} \right)}{\left(\frac{n_i^d}{n_s} \right)}, \text{ where } n_i^d \text{ represents household sample in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ district, } n_s \text{ is the total}$$

sample in the state.

These households' weights are computed separately for rural and urban areas. Considering sample and census currently married women aged 15-49 years and unmarried women aged 15-24 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Actual field operation of DLHS-3 in different states and union territories were implemented by Regional Agencies (RA) selected by the MoHFW through a competitive bidding process. The Population Research Centre, JSS Institute of Economic Research, Dharwad was selected as RA for the implementation of DLHS-3 in Karnataka state. Data from the selected PSUs were collected by a team of 5 persons consisting of one Supervisor, one field Editor and three Female Investigators who are graduates at least. A minimum of two days visit to each sampled PSU is followed to ensure 100 percent coverage of selected households, ever married women and unmarried women. Independent team of Health Investigators, mostly paramedics, were entrusted the work of carrying out the accompanying facility survey. A strict quality check protocol was put in place by the Nodal Agency by way of spot and back checks by an independent team. The Quality team comprised of two females and one male investigator and was headed by a Research Officer from the monitoring agency. One Research Officer from IIPS was stationed in Karnataka throughout the period of the field work for supervising the survey operations.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-3 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, unmarried woman and village questionnaires. Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital (DH) questionnaires were used to conduct the facility survey. All household level questionnaires were bilingual, with questions in regional and English languages.

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, relationship to the head of the household and education were collected. Marriages and deaths of members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information was also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes, particularly on health and family welfare.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

The respondents for this questionnaire were ever married women age 15-49 years living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage, place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Accounts of antenatal check-up, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births, immunizations status of children was collected either from the immunization card or by asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behaviour for RTIs/STIs.

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

Information that was collected from unmarried women age 15-24 years (those under 18 years with consent from the parents) included knowledge of family life education, awareness about legal age at marriage, awareness about contraception, menstruation related problems, and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source of information.

Village Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health care, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village health committees and utilization of untied funds were additionally collected from the sampled villages of DLHS.

Facility Survey Questionnaires

In the facility survey the information collected at the Sub-Centre level was on the availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH service provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary health centre (PHC) level was availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theatre, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that was collected for Community health centre (CHC) included status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, medically terminated pregnancy (MTP), new born care, treatment of RTIs/STIs, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructures of CHC such as, water

supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for staff were also collected in the facility survey. (The questionnaires are available at DLHS-3 website: www.rchiips.org).

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 29,062 households, 27,864 ever-married women and 6,452 unmarried women in Karnataka. The response rates are 93.9, 85.9 and 77.3 percent for households, ever - married women and unmarried women respectively. The lowest response rate for households is 90.9 percent in the district of Raichur; for ever – married women, the district of Bijapur with 77.5 percent and for unmarried women the lowest response rate was found in the district of Chikmagalur with 52.2 percent (Table 1.1). As far as the demographic indicators of Karnataka are concerned, from the 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio is 964 females per 1,000 males. Looking into the variation at the district level, Udupi has the highest sex ratio of 1127 females per 1000 males and the lowest can be found in Bangalore with 906 females per 1000 males (Table 1.2).

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 37.2 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 80.2 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Karnataka, 5.5 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village and 14.4 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC). In Karnataka 20.4 percent of villages have private clinics within the village (Table 2.11). Almost all the villages (95.7 percent) in Karnataka have an *Anganwadi* worker (Table 2.12), according to this survey.

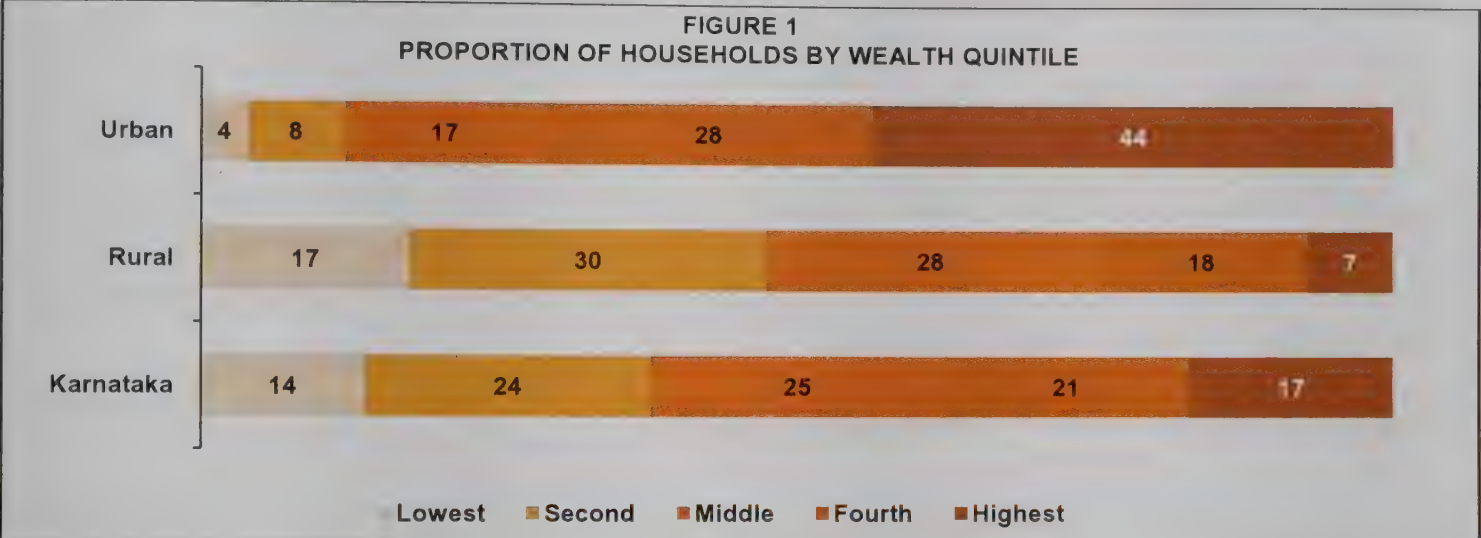
Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 1,52,068 persons (Table 2.1) from 29,062 households (Table 2.8) in Karnataka covering all the twenty seven districts of which 72.5 percent are in rural areas and the remaining (27.5 percent) in urban areas. In Karnataka, 87.9 percent of household heads are Hindus, 9.9 percent are Muslims and 1.4 percent are Christians. About 15.5 percent of household heads are females. The average household size in the state is 5.2 persons and there is only a marginal difference between rural and urban areas. Fifty four percent of household heads belong to other backward classes, 17.6 percent belong to the scheduled castes while 9 percent are scheduled tribes. The median age of household head is 46 years (Table 2.7).

Majority of the households (88.8 percent) in Karnataka have electricity connection, 85.9 percent household have improved source of water, 30.4 percent of households have provision for flush toilet and 18 percent of households use LPG for cooking. 19 percent are pucca houses and 53 percent households have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). For the state of Karnataka, 55.9 percent of households have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from a low of 23.8 percent in Bangalore to a high of 71 percent in Chamarajanagar district (Table 2.9).

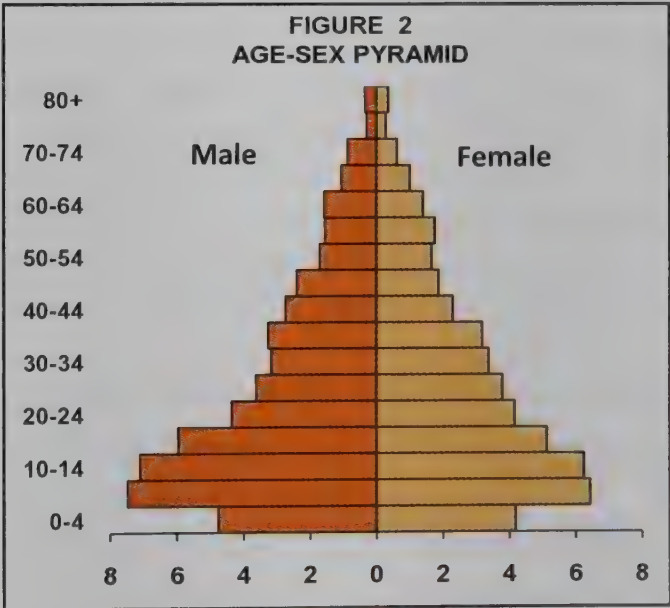
Household Wealth Index

Combining household amenities, assets and consumer durables, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Karnataka 13.5 percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 17.4 percent households are in the highest wealth quintile. In rural areas 17.2 percent households are in the lowest and 29.8 percent are in the second wealth quintiles and in urban areas almost half (44 percent) are in the highest wealth quintile, as shown in Fig. 1.



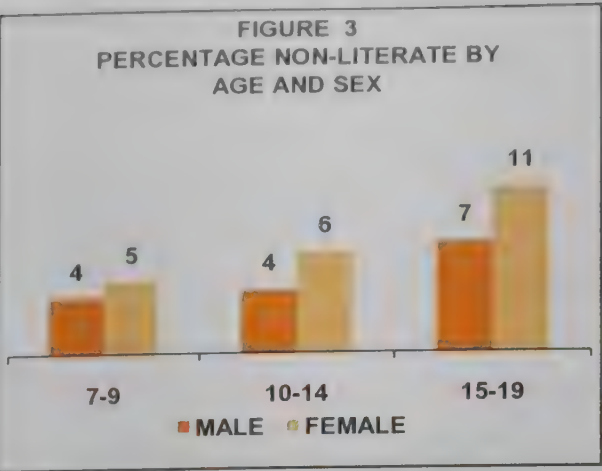
Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio in Karnataka is 1018 females per 1000 males. The age-sex pyramid (Fig.2) depict a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 29.3 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and indicates a gradually aging population with 6 percent of the population above the age of 65 years. The remaining 64.7 percent of the population is in the 15-64 years age group. There are more children (29.8 percent) in rural areas than in urban areas (27.9 percent) (Table 2.1).



The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Karnataka are 26.1 years and 19.8 years respectively. In Karnataka, 11.1 percent boys and 22.4 percent girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage. Boys getting married below legal age are highest in Raichur (28.2 percent) and lowest in Udupi and girls marrying below the legal age are highest in Bagalkot (43.6 percent) and lowest in Udupi (2.4 percent) (Table 2.3).

Literacy by Age and Sex



In the age group 7-9 years, the percentage of non-literates is 4.1 percent. In the older age groups (10-14 and 15-19 years) the percentage of non-literates is higher for females (2.4 and 3.5 percentage points respectively), as shown in Fig. 3. There are noticeable gender gap in rural areas in the age groups 10-14 (4.7 percent for males and 7.4 percent for females) and 15-19 years (7.7 percent for males and 12.3 percent for females) (Table 2.4). The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years, 18.8 percent

said that they were required for household work, 14.2 percent said that they were not interested in studies, 7.1 percent felt that further education was not necessary while 3.8 percent felt that cost is too much. Among boys, 28 percent were not interested in studies, 18.6 were required to work on family business, 4.6 percent felt that further education was not necessary and only 1.9 percent said that it cost too much (Table 2.6).

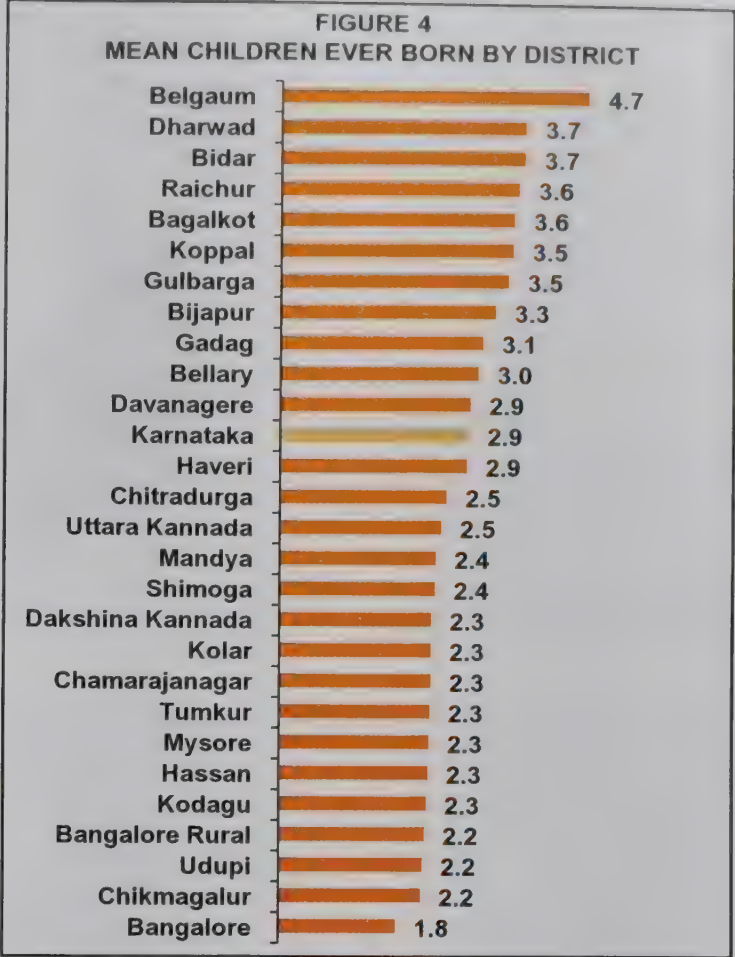
CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 46.3 percent of ever married sampled women aged between 15-49 years, irrespective of residence. Proportion of non-literate women is more in rural areas (48.8 percent) than in urban areas (25.2 percent) of Karnataka. In urban areas, the proportion of non-literate men (31.2 percent) was lesser than women (42.4 percent). In Karnataka, 22 percent of married women and 32.5 percent married men have at least 10 years of education. About half (48.6 percent) of ever married women were married for 15 years or more; 16.5 percent of women were married with less than 5 years of marital duration and other one-thirds (35 percent) of ever married women were almost equally distributed in the categories of 5-9 and 10-14 years of marital duration (about 17 percent in each category). In Karnataka, 11.5 percent of women belong to households in the lowest wealth quintile. In rural areas women belonging to lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles are 14.6 and 28.9 percent respectively and in urban areas, these are 3.2 and 7.8 percent (Table 3.1).

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean Children Ever Born (MCEB) to ever married women aged between 15-49 years is found to be 2.8 with small differential by residence (2.9 in rural and 2.6 in urban areas), while it is 3.6 for non-literates and 1.9 for women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women aged between 40-49 years is 4 (Table 3.5). District wise distribution of MCEB is depicted in the Fig 4.

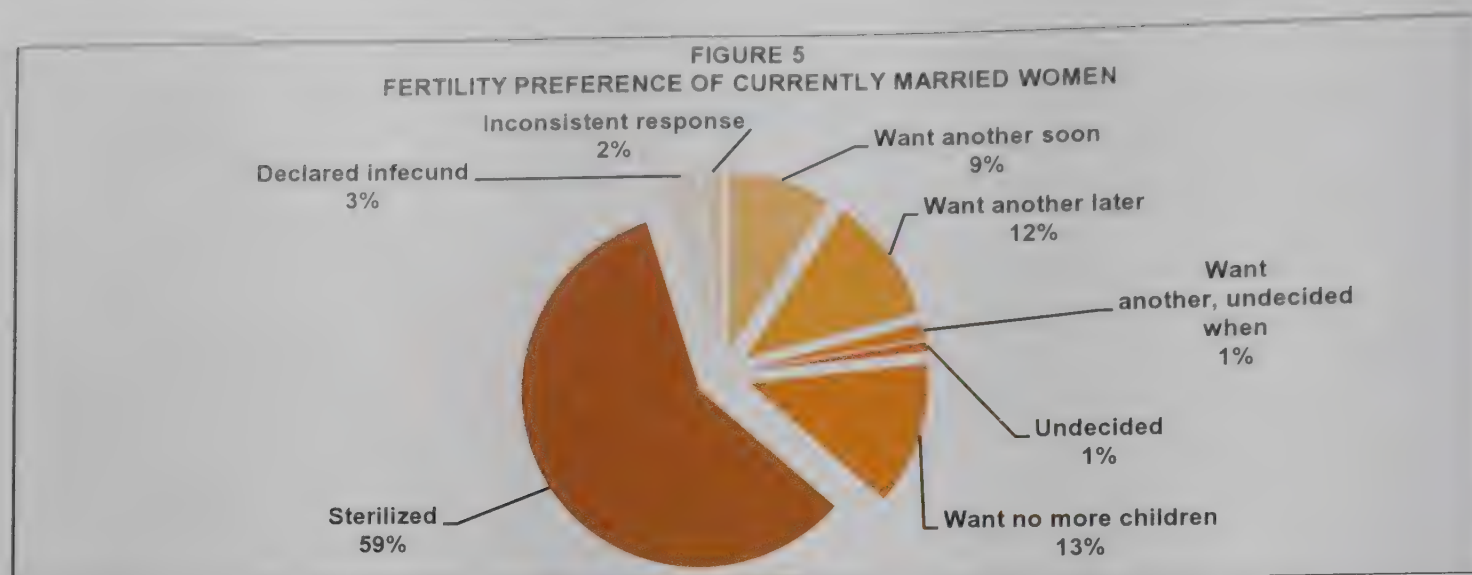
Out of the births to ever married women during the three years period preceding the survey, about 31.5 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 44.9 and 16.7 percent for non-literate and for the ever-married women with 10 or more years of schooling respectively (Table 3.3). There is not much difference in births of third and higher order among the ever married women who live in rural areas or urban areas (0.3 percentage points). Women belonging to households in lowest wealth quintile show a higher proportion of births in the third and higher order with 44.1 percent and those belonging to scheduled tribe category (36.9 percent) and less to ever-married women belonging to other castes (25.1 percent), those belongs to highest wealth quintile (20.4 percent). Births of third and higher order were highest in Bagalkot (41.3 percent) and lowest in Bangalore (10.5 percent) districts (Table 3.4).



Fertility Intention and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility intentions of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child (among those with no living children) were collected in DLHS-3. Women who want a child soon within the next two years was 47 percent and those who want a child 2 or more years later was 27 percent. Among currently married women with one living child, the proportion of women wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years were 16.7 and 34.8 percent respectively. As much as 58.7 percent of currently married women are sterilized and 13.2 percent want no more children; 9.2 percent want a child soon; 1 percent are undecided (Fig.5). Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 79.3 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter; 6.9 percent say it is up to god; 8.9 and 4.9 percent want a boy and a girl child respectively. With increasing number of living children, desire for a boy among the currently married women who want an additional child becomes more and more magnified from 25.9 to 66.6 percent for women with one and three living children respectively and desire for boy child further increases to 72.7 percent among the currently married women with 4 or more living children (Table 3.6).

More than four-fifths (93.1 percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women aged between 15-49 years are found to be live births. In Karnataka, 4 percent of the pregnancies resulted in spontaneous abortion and the highest proportion was found in the district of Mandya with 9.1 percent (Table 3.8).



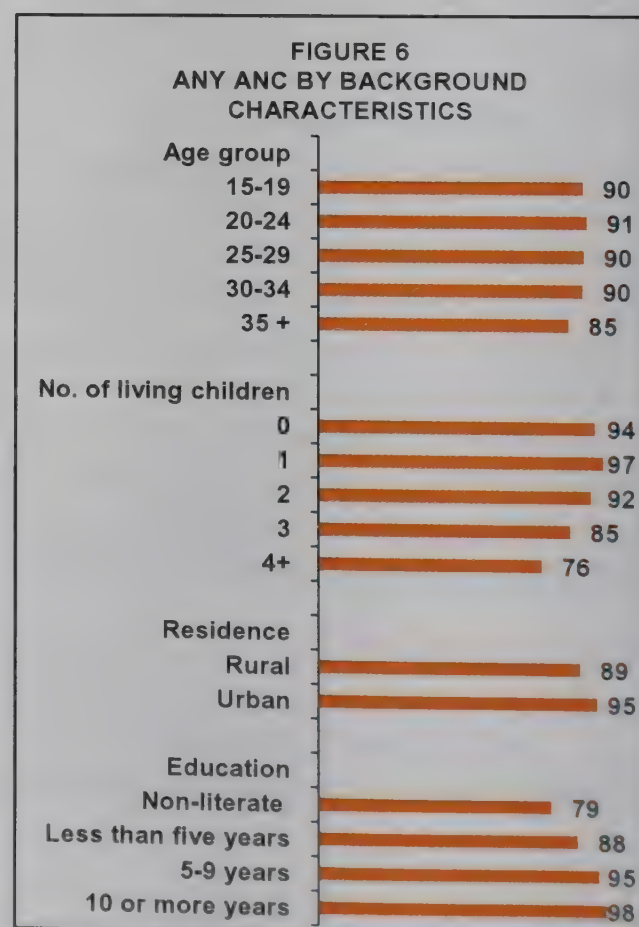
MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal health care package of antenatal care is the main programme of NRHM to strengthen RCH care. ANC provided by a doctor, an ANM or other health professionals comprises of physical checks, checking the position and the growth of foetus and giving TT injection at periodic intervals during the time of pregnancy. At least three check-ups are expected to complete the course of ANC to safeguard women from pregnancy related complications. Institutional delivery and post-natal care in a health facility is promoted in NRHM through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to prevent maternal deaths.

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Karnataka, 90.2 percent of women who had their last birth during the three year period preceding the survey had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (54.8 percent) had received the service from a private health facility and 49.2 percent had received the ANC service from a government health facility (Table 4.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics is illustrated in Fig.6. In Karnataka, ANC coverage is reasonably good with more than 90.2 percent of women receiving any ANC irrespective of socio-economic background. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education and wealth index. Any ANC is 79 percent among non-literate as against 97.7 percent among women educated for 10 or more years and 76.5 percent among women from lowest wealth quintile as against 98.5 percent among women from better off households. There is a 5.8 percentage point difference between rural and urban women availing



any ANC, with 94.5 percent among urban and 88.7 percent among rural residents.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Mandya (99.3 percent). Women availed ANC services either from a government health facility, private health facility or from community based services. Women in Kodagu district stands highest in the state for availing ANC from a government health facility (78.4 percent) while Udupi district stands highest in availing ANC from a private health facility (74.3 percent) (Table 4.2).

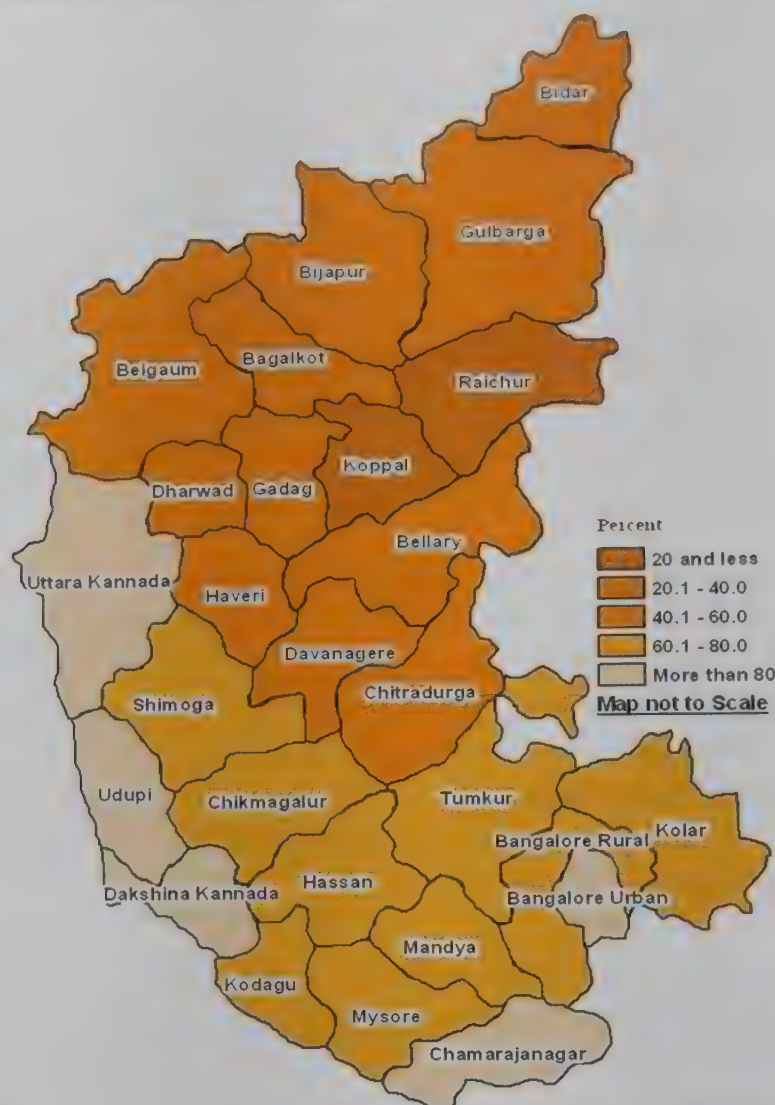
The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 81.2 percent (Table 4.5A) and 71.9 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of their pregnancy. 87 percent women had received at least one TT injection whereas 51 percent of the women received full ANC in Karnataka (Table 4.5B). The proportion of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injection are 64 percent and 86.5 percent respectively (Table 4.6). It is important to note that 13 percent women never received TT injection and 10 percent had no IFA tablets in Karnataka.

The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In Karnataka, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in Koppal district (16.7 percent) and highest in Bangalore (92 percent) (Table 4.6). Kodagu ranks highest in the percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (95.1 percent). Three or more antenatal care visit is highest in Bangalore (98.1 percent) and lowest in Raichur district (55.7 percent). Women in Bangalore district ranks highest (93.3 percent) and Koppal as well as dharwad district (37 percent) ranks lowest in the percentage of women who had 100+ IFA tablets/syrup. District-wise variation in the coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.

Even if women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy are not availed by many women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 71.4 percent had an abdominal examination, 71.9 percent had their weight measured and 79 percent had their blood pressure checked. Blood and urine test were conducted for 79.9 and 79.8 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3).

All components of ANC are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women and women in the higher wealth index. Information on sonography/ ultrasound test during pregnancy was also collected in the survey. For the state as a whole, 59.2 percent of the total pregnancies ending in either still or live birth were subjected to a sonography/ultrasound test (Table 4.3). The percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test was more in urban areas (73.4 percent) compared to rural areas (54 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (91.7 percent), and women with 10 or more years of schooling (84.7 percent) (Table 4.3).

**MAP 1
FULL ANTE-NATAL CHECK-UP BY DISTRICTS**



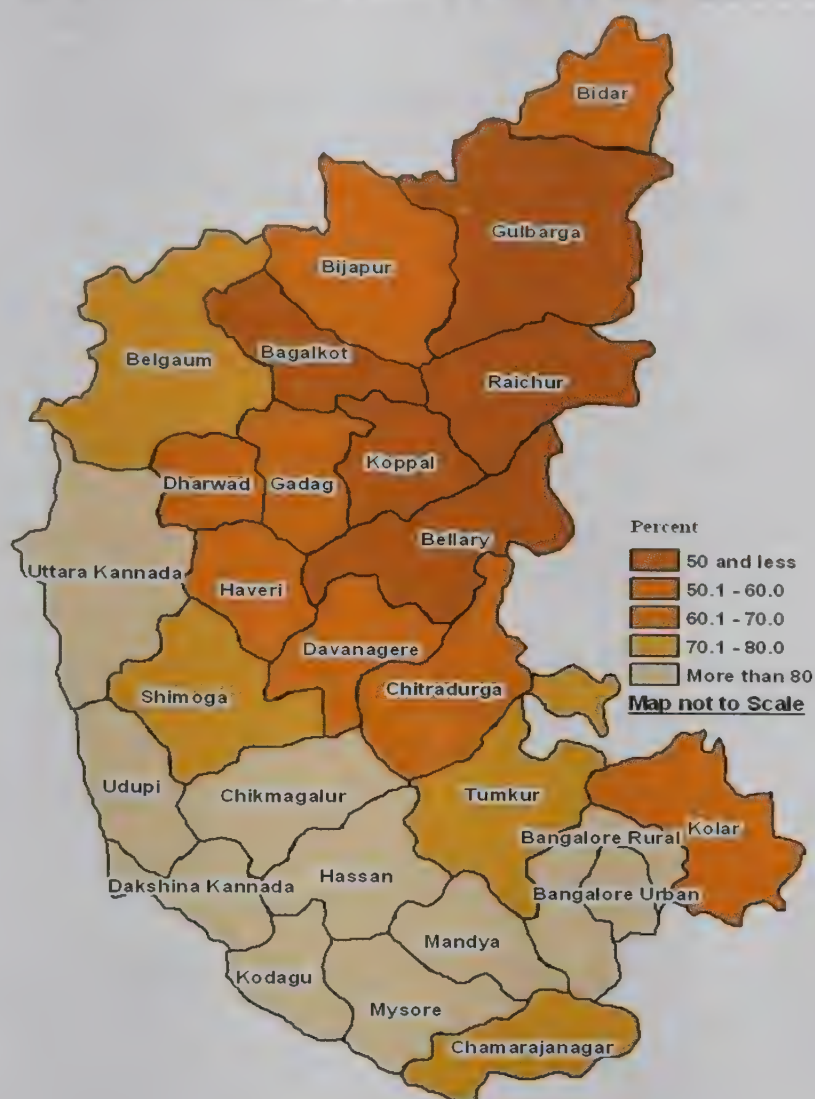
Institutional Delivery

In Karnataka, institutional delivery improved from 50 percent in DLHS-1 and 58 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 65 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08). The progress in institutional delivery is presented in Fig. 7.

About 65 percent deliveries in the three year period preceding the survey which resulted either in still or live birth were in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 24.7 percent in Koppal district to 96 percent in Dakshina Kannada (Table 4.9). District-wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.



MAP 2
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS



In Karnataka, 72 percent of deliveries, either institutional or home deliveries were safe deliveries, assisted by skilled persons. The better performing districts in terms of safe delivery are Dakshina Kannada (96.4 percent), Udupi (95.9 percent) and Bangalore (95.2 percent) (Table 4.9). For 34.1 percent of women who had home deliveries, the main reasons cited for not delivering their child in a health facility were; not customary (40 percent), not necessary (39.4 percent), no time to go to health facility (30.8 percent), and better care at home (18.5 percent) (Table 4.10).

In Karnataka, 14.4 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance (Table 4.8). The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is much lower (Rs.2,037) as compared to private health facility (Rs.7,104). Twenty four percent of women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport to reach the health facility and mean cost of transportation is Rs. 658 (Table 4.8).

Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not receive ANC or have received an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Karnataka, as much as 50.1 percent of women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 31.8 percent in Chitradurga to 74.2 percent in Dakshina Kannada district (Table 4.6). Among the women, who had complications during pregnancy 84.9 percent of them sought the treatment.

Almost half of the women (43.7 percent) in Karnataka had faced at least one delivery complication (Table 4.11). The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women are obstructed labour (67.6 percent), premature labour (41.6 Percent), prolonged labour (35.0 percent) and excessive bleeding (18.4 Percent). There is no difference between reporting of delivery complications rural or urban women both show an equal percentage of 43.7 percent. Delivery complications as among reported vary from a low of 24.3 percent in Gulbarga to a high of 62.2 percent in Udupi district (Table 4.15).

Twenty nine percent of women in Karnataka had reported post-delivery complications. The major types of post-delivery complications were high fever (46.6 percent), lower abdominal pain (39.1 percent) and excessive bleeding (26.9 percent) (Table 4.12). Among women who had post-delivery complications, over three-fourth (78.5 percent) had sought treatment (Table 4.14).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. More than half (64.2 percent) of newborn during the three years period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth. More newborns to women of urban residents (78.7 percent), newborn to women educated upto 10 or more years (85.9 percent) and belonging to other castes (75 percent) received care within 24 hours compared to others. More than two-fifth (42.4 percent) of the women in Karnataka who had delivered in the three year period preceding the survey availed newborn check-up within 24 hours from government facility. Women who availed newborn care from a private health facility constitute 46.4 percent as compared to newborn care availed at home (10.5 percent) (Table 5.1).

Eighty seven percent of children below 3 years of age, born after January 1, 2004, were fed with colostrum and there is very little variation in terms of place of residence (Table 5.2). There is visible variation across districts with at least 97 percent of children being fed with colostrum in the districts of Chamarajanagar, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, and Tumkur while in other districts it is in the range of 76 to 90 percent. Feeding of colostrum is lowest in Koppal district (76.1 percent) and is highest in Bangalore district (97.9 percent) (Table 5.5).

Almost half of women (46 percent) had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in Gadag district (27.3 percent) and most widely practiced in Dakshina Kannada (66.3 percent). Seventy-three percent of women initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging

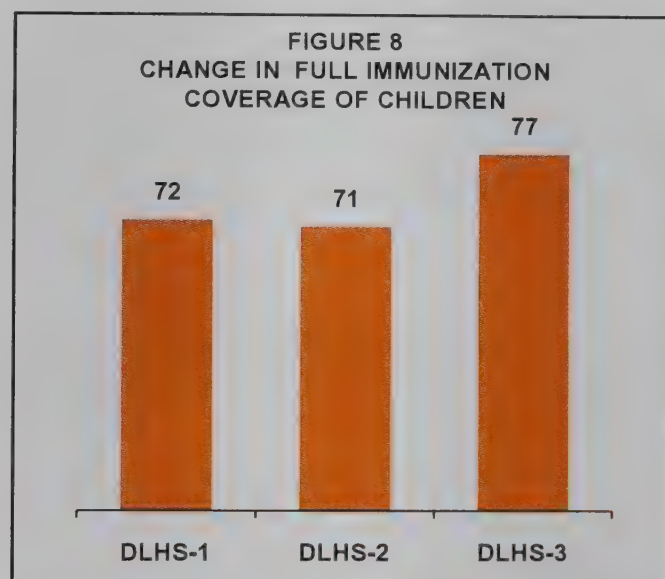
from 91 percent in Bangalore to 54.5 percent in Koppal. The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey is 26.6 percent (Table 5.5).

The proportion of children below two months of age who were exclusively breastfed is 77.7 percent. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child is very short with only 5.4 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, the median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 6.6 months, 7.8 months and 9.8 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving child below 6 months of age who had exclusively breastfed is 63.4 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3, vaccination coverage of children age 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not shown. For 53.7 percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card. Seventy seven percent of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles vaccine. Only 0.7 percent of children did not receive any recommended vaccine (Table 5.6).

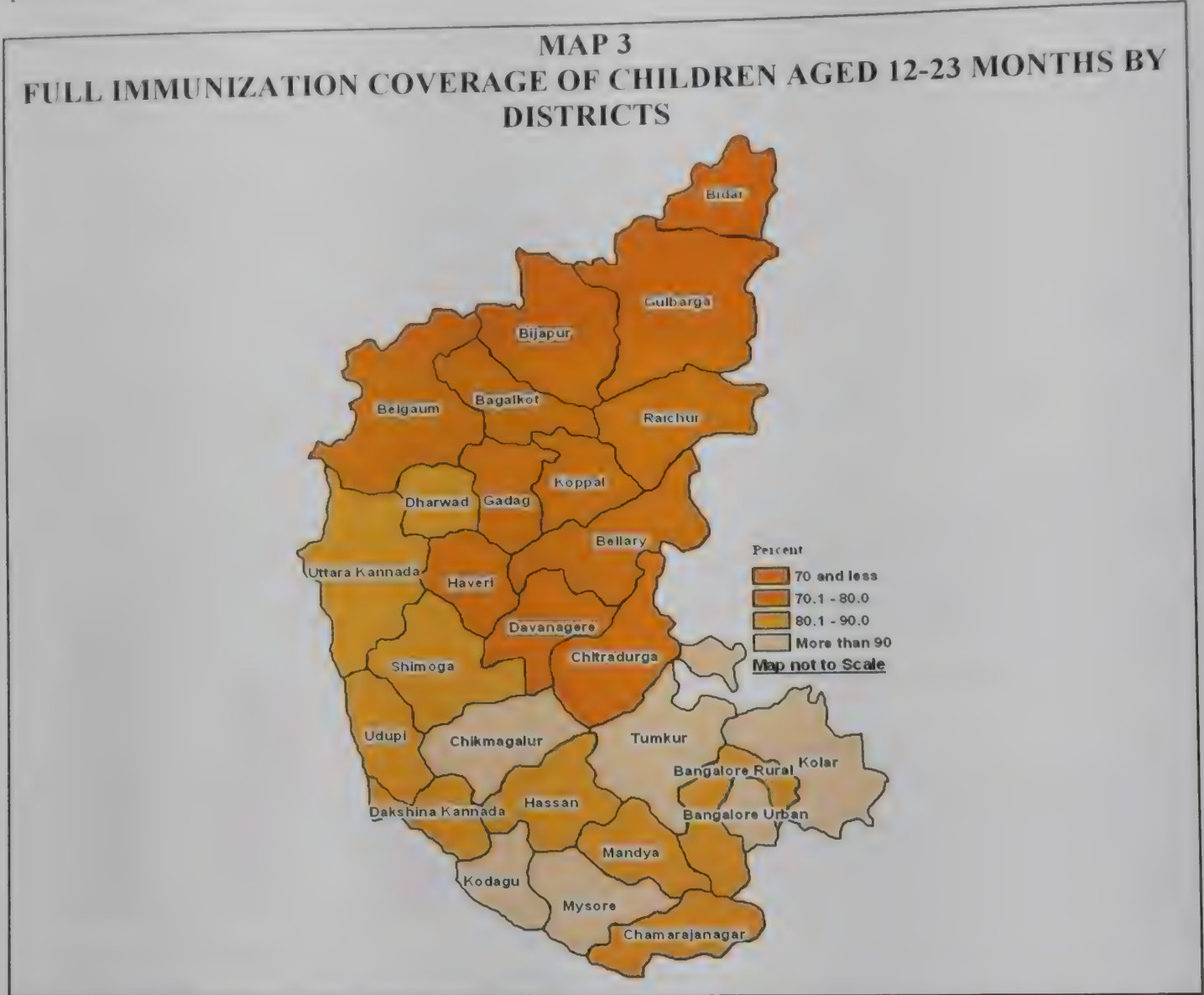
The coverage of full immunization dropped by 1 percentage point from 72 percent in DLHS-1 to 71 percent in DLHS-2. There is however, a marginal increase of 6 percentage point from 71 percent in DLHS-2 to 77 percent in DLHS-3 as depicted in Fig. 8.



Full immunization coverage would have been well above 90 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 94.9 to 84.8 percent between first and third doses and vaccination against polio not dropped from 98.1 to 90.3 percent between first and third doses. The key to the improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at all stages of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. The drop out rates for DPT and polio are slightly lower in urban areas than in rural areas. There is urban-rural gap in full vaccination coverage by 0.8 percentage points. Full immunization is relatively higher among boys (77.8 percent) than girls (75.5 percent) (Table 5.6), according to this survey.

Birth order and vaccination shows negative relationship, with more vaccination coverage among the first birth order children. However, mother's education and wealth index has a strong and positive relationship with vaccination coverage. About 65.2 percent children whose mothers are illiterate and 64.8 percent children in the lowest wealth index are fully vaccinated compared with 86.5 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years of education and 86.4 percent of children from households in the highest wealth index (Table 5.6).

There are considerable inter-district differentials in the coverage of different vaccinations and for children receiving full vaccination. District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted in Map 3.



The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 45.2 percent in Raichur to 96.4 percent in Chikmagalur district. Bangalore Rural (90.3 percent), Tumkur (90.0 percent), Kodagu (94.5 percent), Mysore (93.5 percent) and Kolar district (95.0 percent) are some of the districts that stand out in the coverage of full vaccination. Raichur (45.2 percent) has a lower percentage of children who are fully vaccinated, much below the state average of 77 percent (Table 5.7). Similarly for individual vaccines there is considerable inter-district differentials. The coverage of BCG in all the districts of Karnataka is above 90 percent with a number of districts having 100 percent like Uttara Kannada, Kolar, Bangalore, Udupi, Bangalore Rural, Mandya, Hassan, Mysore, Kodagu and Chikmagakur. The coverage of measles vaccination is the lowest in Bijapur district (67.4 percent) and highest in Udupi district (97.4 percent). Coverage of third dose of DPT is the lowest in Raichur district (53.4 percent) while the coverage of third dose of Polio vaccination is the lowest in Bijapur district (73.3 percent) (Table 5.7).

As regards the place of immunization, 79.7 percent received vaccination from government facility (hospital/dispensary/UHC/UHP/UFWC/CHC/rural hospital/mobile clinic *anganwadi* or ICDS centre/ pulse polio centre/ayush hospital or clinic/other government health facility)

Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are sought as a place for vaccination of children with 5.6 and 19.5 percent respectively (Table 5.8).

In Karnataka, 72 percent of children between 12-35 months of age had received at least one dose and 18 percent had received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation. Children whose mother's education is 10 or more years (82.6 percent), children from richest households (83.5 percent), children from other caste groups (80 percent), and children of first birth order (76.6 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children of non-literate mothers (58.8 percent), children from poorest households (59.3 percent), scheduled caste children (64.7 percent), and children of four or more birth order (61.5 percent) (Table 5.9).

In ten districts of Karnataka, namely Bijapur (39.3 percent), Bagalkot (45.9 percent), Raichur (50.4 percent), Bellary (60.8 percent), Koppal (61.8 percent), Gulbarga (63.1 percent), Davanagere (63.2 percent), Bidar (63.2 percent), Belgaum (66.3 percent) and Dharwad (70.7 percent), the coverage of Vitamin-A, is below the state average of 72 percent. In Mysore, Dakshina Kannada and Hassan districts, the coverage of Vitamin-A is above 90 percent (Table 5.7).

Regarding Hepatitis-B vaccination in Karnataka, 43.5 percent of children have received vaccination. Children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education and those from richest households are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B injection than children living in rural areas, 4 or more birth order and those from poorest households.

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Eighty eight percent of women in Karnataka have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). There are differentials in knowledge of diarrhoea management among women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to know about diarrhoea management than women in rural areas, non-literate and women in the lowest wealth index (poorer households).

According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluid or ORS, and a combination of usual feeding. In case of Karnataka, a sizable percentage (64.9 and 54.3 percent) of women are aware about ORS and salt and sugar solution for treating children for diarrhoea. Almost half (48.7 percent) are aware of other treatments for diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). Seventy seven percent of children suffering from diarrhoea sought advice/treatment while 46 percent of children suffering from diarrhoea were treated with ORS. Sixty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea sought advice/treatment from private health facility and 32.5 percent from a government health facility (Table 5.11) according to DLHS-3.

Less than half of women (43.1 percent) are aware about the danger signs of ARI in Karnataka. Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges from 50-75 percent. Seventy five percent of women are aware of difficulty in breathing. Pain in chest and productive cough (64.5 percent), whistling and wheezing (53 percent) and rapid breathing (51.2 percent) are some of the danger signs of ARI (Table 5.12).

Nine percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Eighty-one percent of the children who had suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment either from a private (73.6 percent) or government health facility (24.8 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to survey varies from 2 percent in Udupi to 17 percent in Dharwad. The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who received treatment is lowest in Bidar (49.8 percent) and all children suffering from diarrhoea received treatment in Udupi district. The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 3 percent in Chitradurga and Bangalore Rural to 13.6 percent in Haveri and Dakshina Kannada districts. The percentage of children who sought advice/treatment for ARI or fever varies from 56.5 percent in Gulbarga and Mandya to 94.3 percent in Bangalore (Table 5.13).

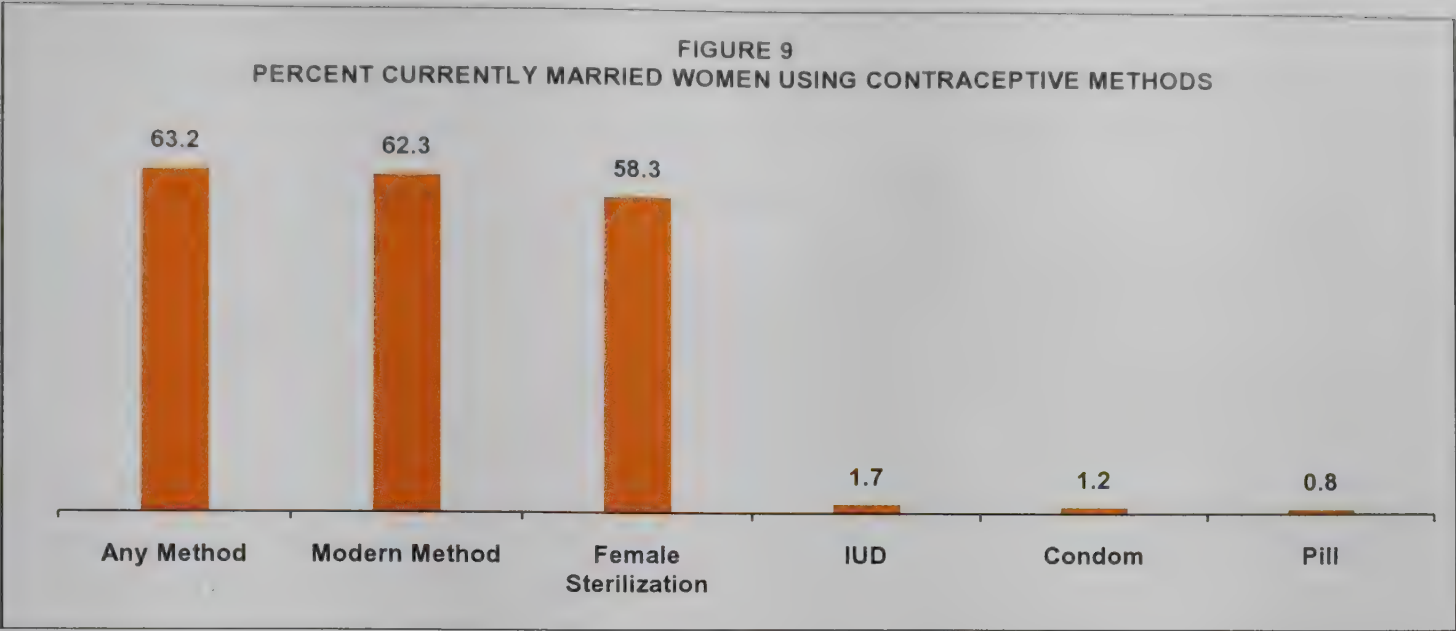
FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is universal in Karnataka (Table 6.1). There is near universal awareness of female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in the state. The Pill is the widely known contraceptive method for spacing, with 80.5 percent of women knowing about it. Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are IUD (76.2 percent) and Condom (51.9 percent) (Table 6.1). Female condom is the least known contraceptive method among women (23.2 percent). Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in the districts of Karnataka (Table 6.3).

Sixty six percent of currently married women in Karnataka had ever used any contraceptive either modern or traditional method (Table 6.4). The proportion of currently married women who ever used any modern method is 64.9 percent. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 58.2 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years and the popular male oriented spacing method is condom/*nirodh*, used by only 2.9 percent of husbands of currently married women. IUD and Oral pills are being used by 7 and 3.5 percent of currently married women respectively (Table 6.4). The contraceptive prevalence rate is 1.1 percentage points higher in rural areas than in urban areas (rural 66.7 percent and urban 65.6 percent). However, use of different contraceptive methods is relatively higher in urban areas than in the rural areas (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Fig. 9) that 62.3 percent of them are using, one or the other modern method, mostly female sterilization (58.3 percent). Condom/*nirodh* is in use by only 1.2 percent of currently married women's husbands (Table 6.5A).



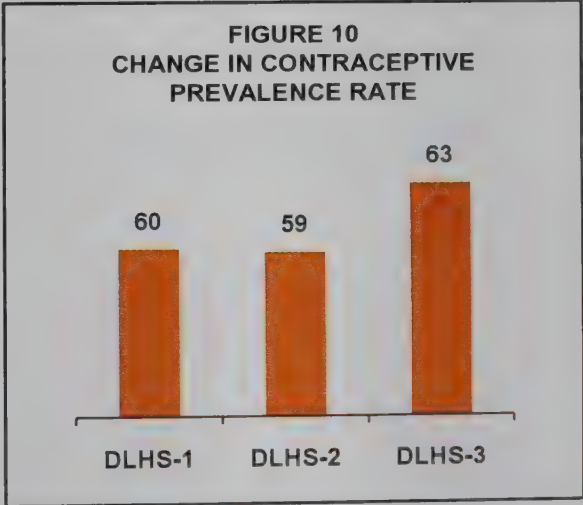
Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Twenty nine percent of women between 20-24 years, 57 percent of women between 25-29 years and 73.4 percent of women between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey (Table 6.5A). Mean age of women at sterilization is 22.8 years (Table 6.6). Among currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are respectively 40.2, 31.6 and 28.2 percent respectively (Table 6.5 B). Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 64.8 percent of the total users and 77 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 63.2 percent, improved from 59.3 percent in DLHS-2. It increased marginally by 3.9 percent points (Fig.10).

The prevalence of female sterilization in Dakshina Kannada district (35.6 percent) is lower than the state average of 58.3 percent and stands the lowest in the state. Female sterilization is the highest in Mandya district (76 percent).

In Karnataka, the use of modern spacing methods (pill and condom) is relatively poor, with only one percent of currently married women using it. Women currently using pill is highest in Dakshina Kannada with 2 percent. Condom use is highest in Bangalore district with 4.8 percent. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is lowest in Gulbarga district (48 percent) and is highest in Hassan (79.9 percent). CPR for any method is less than 60 percent in Dakshina Kannada, Raichur, Koppal, Bagalkot, Bidar, Bellary, Gadag, Bijapur, Udupi and Gulbarga districts. While in Kodagu, Tumkur, Shimoga,



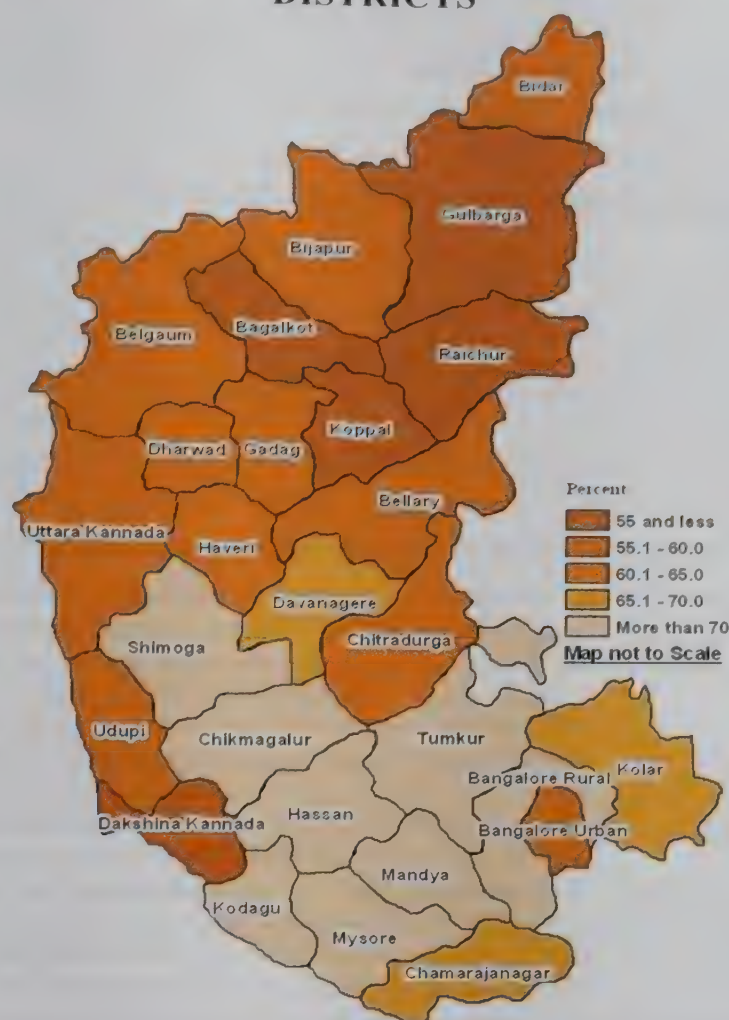
Mysore, Bangalore Rural, Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur CPR for any method is above 70 percent, ranges from 70.3 percent to 79.9 percent (Table 6.7). District-wise variation in CPR of any method is illustrated in Map 4.

The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state where 85.8 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility, whereas only 22.8 percent of women have availed of government health services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). Seventy nine percent of sterilized women/wives of sterilized men received monetary benefits for sterilization, with variation of 62.2 percent in Bangalore to 88.9 percent in Chitradurga district (Table 6.9).

In Karnataka 16.6, 34 and 18.5 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption, 9.4, 7.9 and 9 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side-effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are body/back ache (68.3 percent), weakness/inability to work (45.3 percent), abdominal pain (39 percent), dizziness (20.2 percent) followed by cramps (19.1 percent) and other problems (15.1 percent) (Table 6.10).

The currently married women who discontinued contraception, the main reason cited is related to fertility to have a child (57 percent), while 20 percent mentioned side effects and 22.9 percent cited other reasons (Table 6.11). For younger women between 20-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children. Twenty one percent of currently married women between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intend to adopt a limiting method and 1.5 percent intends to adopt a spacing method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing method in future, 22.6 percent want to do it within 12 months and 33.5 percent want to use it after 12 months. Hence, almost half of women (43.9 percent) are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.

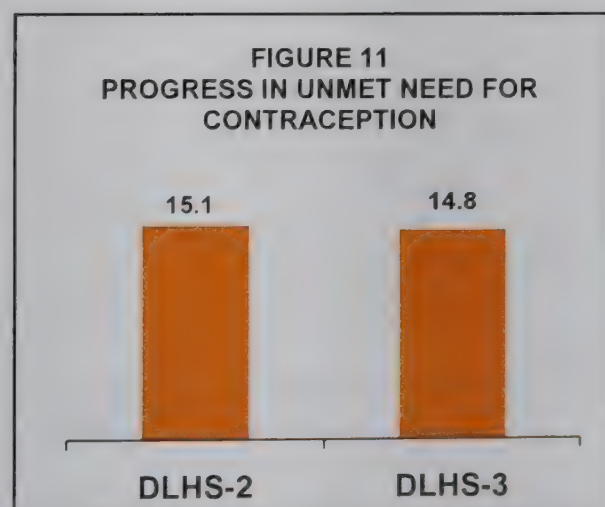
MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY
DISTRICTS



Unmet Need for Contraception

In Karnataka, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting, is 14.8 percent, slightly lower than it was at the time of DLHS-2 (15 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 decreased by 0.3 percentage points as shown in the Fig. 11. The unmet need for limiting is 6.9 percent and the unmet need for spacing is 7.9 percent (Table 6.15).

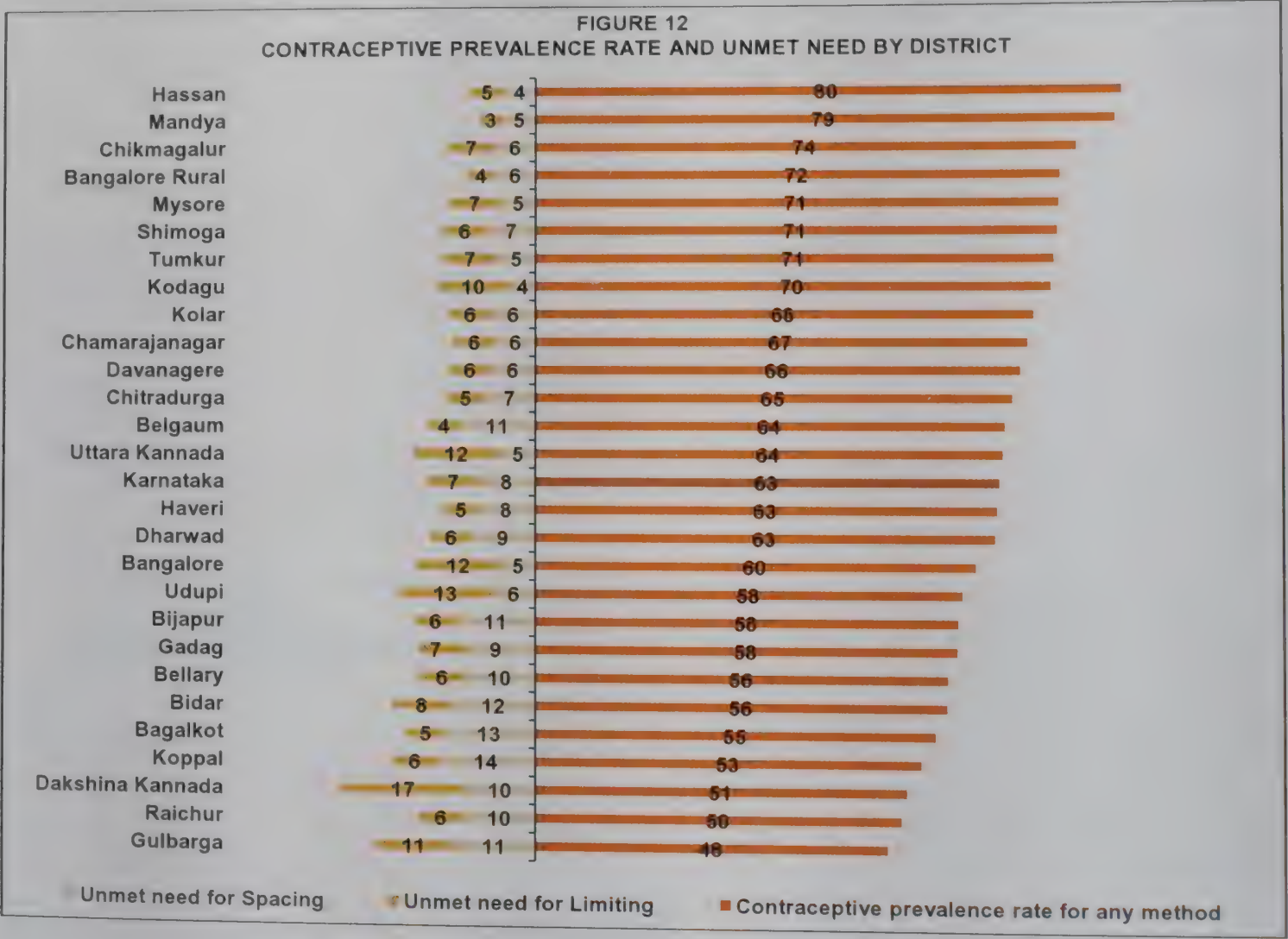
Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 9.5 percent for women belonging to scheduled tribes, 1.5 percent for women with four or more living children and 9.2 percent for women in the lowest wealth index (Table 6.15). The unmet need for spacing is the highest in Koppal district (13.6 percent) and lowest in Kodagu district (3.5 percent).



Currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need for limiting is 6.9 percent in Karnataka, it is highest in Dakshina Kannada (17 percent) and lowest in Mandya (3 percent) (Table 6.16). Fig. 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rate by districts. It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is 26.7 percent in Dakshina Kannada, the highest amongst the districts and the lowest is in Mandya district (7.7 percent). Unmet need for spacing ranges from a low of 3.5 percent in Kodagu to a high of 13.6 percent in Koppal district (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Fig. 12.



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

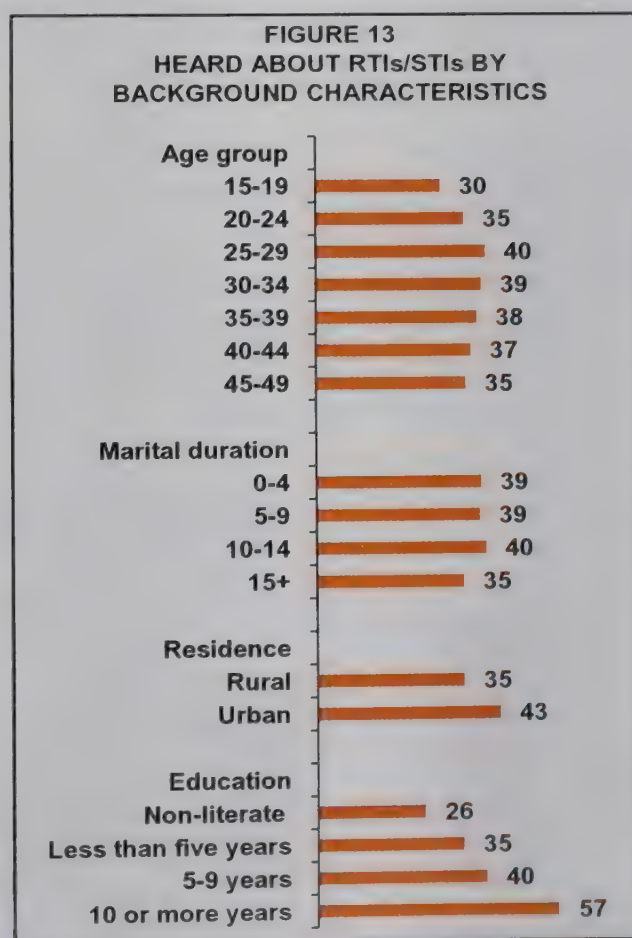
RTIs/STIs

An integrated agenda of NRHM is to promote awareness and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS and to make health facilities accessible for diagnosis and treatment seeking to ensure healthy sexual life, free from fatal infection. One of the responsibilities of health personnel is to provide correct knowledge of reproductive tract infections (RTIs)/sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS and to encourage prevention and treatment.

Among ever married women between 15-49 years, 16.8 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (60.7 percent) followed by irregular periods (30.2 percent), prolonged bleeding (18.5 percent) and scanty bleeding (9.3 percent) (Table 7.1). About 37 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and the cases are more among urban women (43.3 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (56.9 percent), women married to educated husbands (48.5 percent) and women in the highest wealth index (55 percent) compared to rural women (34.7 percent), non-literate women (25.5 percent), those married to non-literate husbands (26.1 percent) and women in the lowest wealth index (25.2 percent) (Table 7.2), also illustrated in Fig. 13.

In Karnataka, relative/friends are the major sources of RTI/STI information (58.6 percent). The other sources from which women have heard about RTIs/STIs are television (55.3 percent), health personnel (34.5 percent), radio (29.3 percent), print media (28.2 percent), leaders/community meetings (11.5 percent), and husbands (5.6 percent). Nine percent of women have heard about RTIs/STIs from school/adult education programmes (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 71.1, 46.4, 31.9, 30.9, 20.6 and 12.2 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion, unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe sex with sex worker and unsafe sex with homosexuals respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, educational attainment, husband's education and wealth index.

Fourteen percent of ever married women between 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 10.6 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 5, 2.8 and 1.1 percent of women have pain in lower abdomen not related to period, itching or irritation over vulva, and pain during sexual intercourse respectively (Table 7.4). A little over half of women (51.1 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related



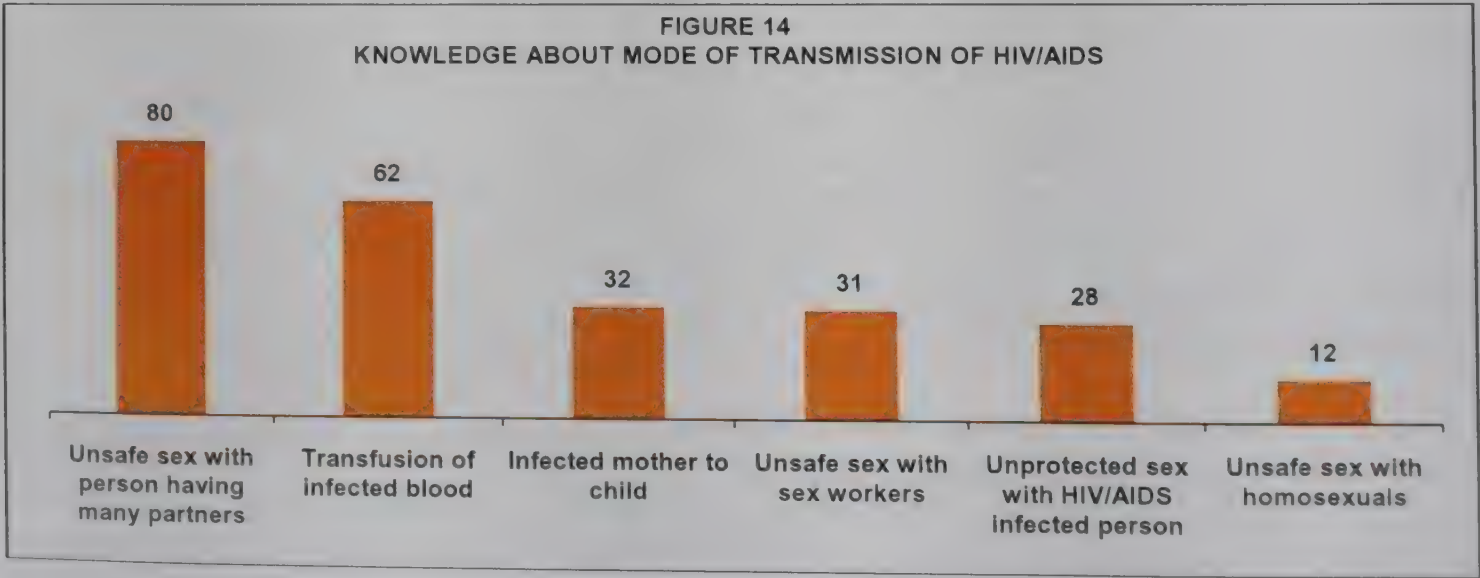
problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, 41 percent of women have sought treatment, either from a government facility (32.1 percent) or from a private doctor (63.8 percent) (Table 7.5).

Kolar and Dakshina Kannada are the two extreme districts regarding awareness about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 14.5 and 73.9 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). Knowledge of RTIs/STIs is above 30 percent in almost all districts except in Koppal, Kolar and Chamarajanagar, where it is less than 20 percent. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is least in Bidar district (3 percent) and the highest in Haveri district (22 percent). The percentage of women having any symptom of RTIs/STIs is the least in Kodagu district (3.5 percent) and is highest in Dharwad district (26.8 percent). Only 20.8 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in Kolar while 57.6 percent of women in Chikmagalur district sought treatment for RTIs/STIs (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Eighty three percent of ever married women between 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS in Karnataka. The main sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS are TV (65 percent), and relatives/friends (61.5 percent). Other sources included radio (34.1 percent), print media (30.6 percent) and health personnel (28 percent). Only 5.9 percent have heard about it from their husbands. Similar to source of information for RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (8.4 percent) is not a major source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (79.6 percent), transfusion of infected blood (62.4 percent), mother to child (32 percent), unsafe sex with sex workers (31.3 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (27.8 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (12.2 percent) (Table 7.8); also shown in Fig.14. Less than two-thirds of women in Koppal district have heard about HIV/AIDS (62 percent) while 97 percent of women have heard of HIV/AIDS in Udupi and Bangalore (Table 7.13) districts.



At the state level, only 32 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child. Bidar, Chikmagalur, Bangalore and

Bangalore Rural are the districts where the correct knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child is above 50 percent. Only 6.5 percent of women in Mysore district know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from an infected mother to her baby (Table 7.13).

The proportion of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals is 62.2 percent; safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises 63.4 percent, avoiding pregnancy (21.5 percent) and using condom correctly in each sexual act (19.2 percent) (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Haveri district (7.2 percent) and highest in Bangalore (45.6 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 38.2 percent of them (Table 7.10). This misconception is more among young women age 15-19, rural residents, among non-literates and women in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by sharing food, stepping on others urine/stool, sharing clothes, hugging and shaking hand are 23.9, 23, 21.1, 19.5, and 17.2 percent respectively. Regardless of background characteristics, about three-fourth of ever married women (73.4 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. More than 80 percent of women in Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Kodagu and Shimoga district know the place for testing and only 48.8 percent of women in Koppal are aware of the same (Table 7.13). Less than half of women (41.7 percent) reported that HIV/AIDS test can be done in a private hospital/clinic followed by 36.4 percent reporting government hospital/dispensary as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Twenty seven percent of ever married women have undergone HIV/AIDS test. Among them 58.2 percent have done it more than a year ago and 41.9 percent during the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 5.9 and 1.7 percent respectively of ever married women between 15-49 years (Table 7.14). Among those who had primary and secondary infertility, a sizeable 78 percent of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 11.8 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 8 percent after undergoing spontaneous or induced abortion (Table 7.14). Except for the four districts in Karnataka, namely Bagalkot, Gadag, Kolar and Raichur where the infertility problem reported among ever married women is more than 10 percent, the remaining districts the proportion of women with infertility problem, including primary and secondary infertility, (Table 7.17) is comparatively low.

Three percent of women between 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless. Among ever married women between 40-49 years, 2.2 percent of them are childless (Table 7.15). Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception and such women constitute 2.6 and 1.8 percent between 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively.

Among ever married women who have infertility problem, 77 percent of them have taken treatment (Table 7.17)-79 percent for primary sterility and 73 percent for secondary sterility (Table 7.16). Treatment seeking behavior varies by background characteristics of women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women whose husband's education is 10 years and above and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem. In the districts of Bangalore, Kodagu and Uttara Kannada, more than 90 percent of women have sought treatment for infertility. Seventeen percent of women in Karnataka have menstruation related problems ranging from 10.7 percent in Chamarajanagar to 26.3 percent in Hassan district (Table 7.17).

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION (FLE) AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

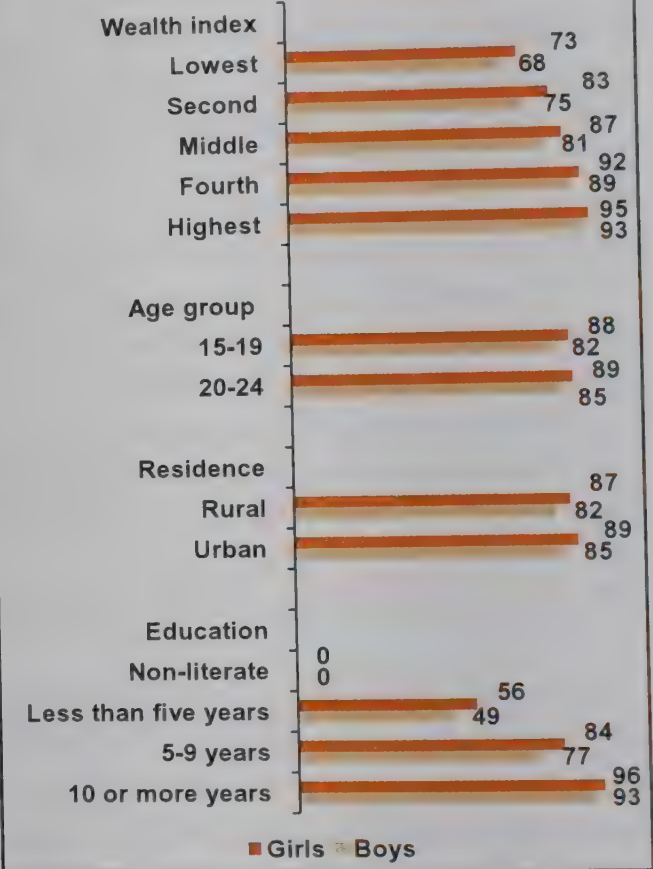
The objective of family life education is to provide knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning, family life education, marriage and reproductive health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.

In all 6452 unmarried women were interviewed in Karnataka, of which 75.6 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining were between 20-24 years. About three-fifths of the unmarried women (53.8 percent) have 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 66.4 percent among urban unmarried women (Table 8.1).

Eighty three percent of women were aware of family life education. Non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index are less likely to be aware of family life education compared to women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index households (Table 8.2). Little under two-fifths (38.5 percent) of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given during 15-17 years of age. Thirty-two percent of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education after reaching eighth standard of schooling while 49.3 percent felt that it is important to introduce by 10 or higher standards (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 90.7 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide family life education, while 71.8 of them felt that teachers/school/college should provide family life education and 41.5 percent of unmarried women were of the view that family life education should be provided by brother/sister sister-in-law, while one-third of the women said that it should be provided by friends/peers. Twenty four

FIGURE 15
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MINIMUM LEGAL
AGE AT MARRIAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS
BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS



percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts are ideal resource person to provide such education and only 1.6 percent said that it should be provided by the husband or partner (Table 8.3).

A little over half of the unmarried women (66.5 percent) in Karnataka had received family life education. The main source of family life education is school/college (93.7 percent), followed by government programmes/camps (8.4 percent) and 8.1 percent had received family life education from other sources (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that 91.5 percent of unmarried women aged between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls. Nine percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 91 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, 99 percent of women in the age group of 15-24 years reported that the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above. Knowledge about the legal age at marriage for boys and girls is illustrated in Fig.15 (Table 8.5).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVES, RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. About one-fourth of unmarried women aged 15-24 (22.5 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). Eighty two percent of unmarried women had menstruation related problems of which painful periods were significant ones while 19.3 percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like prolonged bleeding, blood clots/excessive bleeding and scanty bleeding during menstruation. Not many women had problems of no period, frequent short periods and inter-menstrual bleeding.

The practices followed during menstruation are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. Eighty three percent unmarried women used cloths while 19.5 percent used sanitary napkins, another 7.9 percent used locally prepared napkins during menstruation (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education, besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. Over half (52.6 percent) of unmarried women between 15-24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization while 95.7 percent had knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, three-fourth of women had knowledge of pills, 53.3 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* and 57 percent of them had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy that 45 percent of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception while 42.4 percent of them are aware of injectables. With regard to source of availing pill and condom, 56 percent of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities while about half of them (58.7 percent) said it can be had from private health facility (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 21.8 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Among those who ever discussed about family planning 76.5 percent had discussed with friends/peers, 39 percent with parents, 32.7 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law, 20.5 percent had discussed with teacher and 14.1 percent had discussed with health care provider/sex education expert (Table 8.10).

Forty three percent of unmarried women had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 8.11). In Karnataka, T.V (60.8 percent) is the major source of RTI/STI information for unmarried women. Other popular sources of RTI/STI information are Adult Education Programme/School Teacher (59.1 percent) print media (44.5 percent), friends/relatives (42.7 percent), radio (33.6 percent), health personnel (26.5 percent) and cinema (17.9 percent) (Table 8.11).

Over two-thirds of unmarried women (78.6 percent) mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 35.6 percent reported that it can be transmitted through unsafe delivery; 24.9 percent said that unsafe abortion is another means of transmission; 23.2 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex worker while 23 percent were of the opinion that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe IUD insertion (Table 8.12).

Ninety two percent of unmarried women are aware of HIV/AIDS. Seventy five percent of unmarried women heard about HIV/AIDS from T.V., 51.6 percent heard from print media, 39.9 percent from radio, 26.2 percent from cinema and another 25.2 percent heard about it from health personnel (Table 8.13). Seventy five percent of respondents said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 49.6 percent say that it can be transmitted through blood transfusion; 40.2 percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted from infected mother to her child; 35.7 percent reported that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with an infected person; 29.9 percent said it can be transmitted by unsafe sex with sex worker and over half (59.7 percent) felt that it can be transmitted by other means (Table 8.14).

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS among young unmarried women. A large proportion (33.9 percent) believes that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through mosquito/flea/bedbugs bite. 10 to 15 percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, hugging, sharing clothes, kissing, sharing food, stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS; over half of unmarried women felt that it can be prevented by avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs (75.6 percent) or by limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers (60.8 percent) and 40 percent say that abstaining from sex is another way to protect from HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16). Twenty-four percent felt that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS while 20.5 percent of women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse (Table 8.16). Eighty percent of unmarried women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested. They knew that it can be done at the government hospitals (82.9 percent), private hospitals (44.4 percent), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (26.2 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics under the government (7.8 percent) (Table 8.17).

In Karnataka, 42 percent of unmarried women knew that it is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by a medical test. Majority of unmarried women knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging while 15.8 percent of women knew that it can occur when a woman has sexual intercourse. Thirteen percent of women were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods (Table 8.18).

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

For the first time, a population linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-3. At the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DH) were covered. Further, all Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the population of selected PSUs were also covered. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Karnataka are 4,575; 25,673 and 1,06,006 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 965 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 880 Sub-Centres, 673 PHCs and 118 CHCs.

Less than two-fifths of sampled villages (37.3 percent) have Sub-Centre within the village (Table 9.2). Around 93 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and 67.4 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM residing in Sub-Centre staff quarter. Out of the sampled Sub-Centres of Karnataka, more than 60 percent of Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW. In the sampled Sub-Centres, less than 50 percent of ANMs reside in Sub-Centre quarter in Bagalkot, Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore and Bangalore Rural districts, while more than 90 percent of ANMs staying in Sub-Centre quarter in Koppal and Chamarajanagar districts. Out of the 507 Sub-Centres located in government buildings, 6.9 percent have regular electricity. 74 percent of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings have labor rooms (Table 9.3) and out of this, 64.5 percent of the labor rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 72.8 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings. 73.8 percent of Sub-Centres housed in government buildings have provision for water.

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise considered as inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 750 (85.2 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Karnataka are adequately equipped. About 674 (76.6 percent) of the total 880 sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's charter is displayed in 29.2 percent of the 880 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) is 88.5 percent.

There is a Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in 23 percent of sampled PHCs. Medical Officer (MO) in position in 412 (61.2 percent) of the 673 sampled PHCs. 182 PHCs have AYUSH doctors in position (27 percent) and 69 percent of the PHCs have Pharmacists.

About 395 (58.7 percent) of the 673 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO (Table 9.7). Almost half (47 percent) of the sampled PHCs is functioning on a 24 hour basis. 90 sampled PHCs (13.4 percent) have regular power supply and 161 (23.9 percent) have functional vehicles. New born care equipments are available in 37 percent of the sampled PHCs, 75.5 percent have functional Operation Theatres (OTs) and 72.2 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

In 647 (96 percent) of the 673 sampled PHCs in Karnataka have at least 60% of the essential drugs and 82 percent have at least 60% of essential drugs in cold storage system. In all districts except in Udupi, Bangalore and Dakshina Kannada, all PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month. Untied funds have been utilized by 84.8 percent of the sampled PHCs (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 382 (56.8 percent) of the 673 PHCs and Citizen's Charter was displayed in 66.4 percent of sampled PHCs.

Not a single sampled CHC in 12 districts of Karnataka, which cater to RCH services of sampled villages, have a gynecologist in position (Table 9.10). The proportion of sampled CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 12.7, 11 and 6.8 percent respectively. CHCs which provide RCH services to sampled villages has blood storage facility in only six districts of Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Mandya, Kodagu, Chitradurga and Bellary (Table 9.11). For the state as a whole, only 5.6 percent of the sampled 118 CHCs have blood storage facility. Overall 75.4 percent of the sampled CHCs in Karnataka are designated as FRUs. Out of the 118 sampled CHCs, 85 (72 percent), 54 (60.7 percent) and 34 (28.8 percent) have functional OTs, new born care, and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of the sampled 118 CHCs, 77 (65.3 percent) of them have utilized untied funds (Table 9.12). In 83 (70.3 percent) of sampled CHCs, Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted and 85.5 percent of the constituted RKS are monitored regularly.

RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN & UNMARRIED WOMEN INTERVIEWED

Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Karnataka, 2007-08

State/Districts	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Karnataka	29,062	20,988	8,074	93.9	27,864	20,284	7,580	85.9	6,452	4,343	2,109	77.3
Belgaum	1261	953	308	93.4	1188	910	278	83.4	229	167	62	80.4
Bagalkot	1029	737	292	93.5	1161	832	329	84.4	148	84	64	75.5
Bijapur	1000	780	220	90.9	998	779	219	77.5	167	117	50	75.2
Gulbarga	1196	858	338	88.6	1157	837	320	85.0	296	182	114	82.5
Bidar	1058	805	253	96.2	1063	792	271	88.6	319	217	102	87.9
Raichur	1227	907	320	90.9	1336	988	348	82.3	269	171	98	82.0
Koppal	1270	1064	206	94.1	1342	1136	206	82.2	243	198	45	75.0
Gadag	1039	660	379	94.5	1062	669	393	87.5	243	138	105	90.3
Dharwad	1257	568	689	93.1	1246	596	650	80.4	314	121	193	78.5
Uttara Kannada	1043	753	290	94.8	894	630	264	85.6	228	145	83	70.8
Haveri	1071	856	215	97.4	1092	886	206	87.0	281	213	68	79.6
Bellary	1062	702	360	96.5	1091	726	365	88.2	256	143	113	89.2
Chitradurga	1030	840	190	93.6	964	784	180	86.5	195	147	48	75.6
Davanagere	1061	749	312	96.5	1097	779	318	87.1	281	180	101	81.0
Shimoga	1079	712	367	98.1	1051	714	337	89.6	262	155	107	79.4
Udupi	1026	857	169	93.3	880	743	137	87.0	318	280	38	70.4
Chikmagalur	1054	844	210	95.8	932	735	197	89.8	241	182	59	52.2
Tumkur	1052	844	208	95.6	1024	830	194	92.0	207	146	61	79.3
Kolar	1030	790	240	93.6	956	741	215	86.5	208	164	44	81.3
Bangalore	942	120	822	85.6	770	107	663	81.9	190	18	172	74.2
Bangalore Rural	1052	817	235	95.6	949	722	227	87.1	226	168	58	81.6
Mandya	1049	881	168	95.4	968	815	153	86.6	209	170	39	80.1
Hassan	1041	857	184	94.6	943	775	168	89.0	224	190	34	78.9
Dakshina Kannada	1043	656	387	94.8	953	632	321	86.9	338	242	96	77.7
Kodagu	1037	891	146	94.3	888	764	124	91.0	188	165	23	72.0
Mysore	1028	630	398	93.5	936	600	336	87.7	222	124	98	75.5
Chamarajanagar	1025	857	168	93.2	925	764	161	86.4	150	116	34	72.8

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Karnataka and its districts, Census 2001, India

State/Districts	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ²	Sex ratio ³	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Karnataka	5273.4	34	17.3	964	76.3	57.5	67
Belgaum	420.7	24.1	17.4	959	75.9	52.5	64.4
Bagalkot	165.2	29	18.8	977	71.3	44.1	57.8
Bijapur	180.8	21.9	17.6	948	68.1	46.2	57.5
Gulbarga	312.5	27.1	21	964	62.5	38.4	50.6
Bidar	150.1	22.9	19.6	948	73.3	50	62
Raichur	164.8	25.4	21.9	980	62	36.8	49.5
Koppal	119.3	16.6	24.6	982	69.2	40.8	55
Gadag	97.2	35.2	13.1	968	79.6	52.6	66.3
Dharwad	160.3	55	16.6	948	81	62.2	71.9
Uttara Kannada	135.3	28.7	10.9	970	84.5	68.5	76.6
Haveri	143.8	20.8	13.3	942	77.9	57.6	68.1
Bellary	202.5	34.9	22.3	969	69.6	46.2	58
Chitradurga	151	18.2	15.1	955	74.7	54.6	64.9
Davanagere	178.9	30.4	14.8	951	76.4	58.5	67.7
Shimoga	163.9	34.8	12.9	977	82.3	67.2	74.9
Udupi	110.9	18.6	6.9	1127	86.6	74	79.9
Chikmagalur	113.9	19.5	12	984	80.7	64.5	72.6
Tumkur	257.9	19.6	11.9	966	76.9	57.2	67.2
Kolar	252.3	24.8	13.8	970	73.1	52.8	63.1
Bangalore	652.3	88.1	34.8	906	88.4	79	83.9
Bangalore Rural	187.7	21.7	12.2	953	74.4	55.1	65
Mandya	176.2	16	7.1	985	70.7	51.6	61.2
Hassan	172.1	17.7	9.7	1005	78.3	59.3	68.8
Dakshina Kannada	189.6	38.4	14.5	1023	89.7	77.4	83.5
Kodagu	54.5	13.8	11.6	996	83.8	72.5	78.2
Mysore	262.5	36.9	15	965	71.3	55.8	63.7
Chamarajanagar	96.4	15.4	9.2	968	59.3	43	51.3

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.

¹ 1991-2001² Female per 1,000 males.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Karnataka, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
1-4	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.3	6.8
5-9	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.9	9.3
10-14	10.3	10.4	10.1	10.6	10.8	10.3	9.5	9.6	9.4
15-19	10.6	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.2	10.5
20-24	10.2	9.8	10.5	9.9	9.6	10.2	10.8	10.2	11.4
25-29	8.6	8.3	8.9	8.4	8.1	8.7	9.1	8.7	9.5
30-34	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.7	7.9	7.6
35-39	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.2
40-44	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.7
45-49	5.0	5.7	4.4	5.0	5.7	4.4	5.1	5.7	4.6
50-54	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.1
55-59	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.5
60-64	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.2
65-69	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
70-74	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5
75-79	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
80+	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	1,52,068	75,350	76,718	1,10,299	54,678	55,621	41,769	20,672	21,097
Sex ratio ¹	1,018	na	na	1,017	na	na	1,021	na	na

Note 1: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).

na = Not applicable.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Females per 1000 males.

Table 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex Karnataka 2007-08

Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,589
15-19	85.8	13.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	16,170
20-24	53.7	45.0	0.2	1.1	100.0	15,452
25-29	25.2	71.9	0.1	2.8	100.0	13,106
30-44	4.6	89.3	0.0	6.0	100.0	29,719
45-59	1.0	85.3	0.0	13.7	100.0	19,108
60+	0.8	57.6	0.1	41.6	100.0	14,059
Total	34.5	56.6	0.1	8.8	100.0	1,23,203
Male						
10-14	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,869
15-19	98.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,919
20-24	83.9	15.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	7,364
25-29	44.3	55.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	6,242
30-44	7.2	91.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	14,768
45-59	1.0	96.5	0.0	2.4	100.0	9,872
60+	0.7	86.6	0.0	12.6	100.0	6,709
Total	42.4	55.5	0.1	2.1	100.0	60,743
Female						
10-14	98.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	7,720
15-19	73.9	24.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	8,251
20-24	26.3	71.6	0.1	2.0	100.0	8,088
25-29	7.8	87.2	0.1	5.0	100.0	6,864
30-44	2.1	86.8	0.0	11.0	100.0	14,951
45-59	1.0	73.2	0.0	25.7	100.0	9,236
60+	0.8	31.0	0.1	68.1	100.0	7,350
Total	26.9	57.7	0.2	15.3	100.0	62,460
**Unweighted cases						

Table 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
District					
Belgaum	25.1	18.3	13.1	42.6	48.6
Bagalkot	24.7	17.4	16.3	43.6	63.0
Bijapur	25.8	18.1	16.5	38.4	65.7
Gulbarga	23.7	17.5	18.5	41.0	77.1
Bidar	24.9	18.8	13.9	26.8	55.1
Raichur	26.2	19.5	28.2	35.3	72.9
Koppal	25.6	18.5	18.4	41.5	74.2
Gadag	25.9	18.5	7.7	33.0	56.8
Dharwad	27.6	19.7	5.1	20.7	53.0
Uttara Kannada	27.5	22.8	2.7	1.5	25.2
Haveri	26.4	19.4	7.6	19.8	53.9
Bellary	23.8	18.5	18.2	34.8	65.9
Chitradurga	26.2	19.5	11.0	27.8	51.6
Davanagere	25.4	20.3	13.9	15.5	52.1
Shimoga	26.4	21.2	7.3	8.3	35.1
Udupi	30.1	23.9	0.0	2.4	15.4
Chikmagalur	27.0	21.3	3.4	4.6	29.4
Tumkur	26.8	19.7	6.4	17.5	41.5
Kolar	25.9	19.5	12.5	17.4	42.9
Bangalore	27.0	21.4	7.9	10.6	16.4
Bangalore Rural	26.6	19.1	6.2	14.6	36.3
Mandya	26.2	19.0	4.8	20.9	35.8
Hassan	26.1	20.4	13.4	2.9	26.3
Dakshina Kannada	28.4	22.4	6.8	5.3	14.9
Kodagu	26.3	21.5	7.9	6.5	30.4
Mysore	25.8	20.1	7.4	14.3	46.4
Chamarajanagar	26.0	19.1	7.9	23.9	50.0
Rural	25.9	19.4	12.5	25.7	54.3
Urban	26.7	20.7	8.0	14.3	38.1
Karnataka	26.1	19.8	11.1	22.4	50.2

Reference period: January 1st, 2004 to survey date.

Table 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex
Karnataka, 2007-08

Karnataka, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing		
Total								
7-9	4.1	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	8,694
10-14	5.2	42.8	53.0	3.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	15,589
15-19	8.9	11.5	20.3	41.4	26.1	0.8	100.0	16,170
20-29	19.7	16.2	21.7	30.1	31.4	0.6	100.0	28,558
30-39	34.8	25.0	20.2	25.7	28.2	0.9	100.0	21,400
40-49	42.3	31.7	22.2	23.4	21.6	1.1	100.0	15,971
50+	56.8	42.4	22.8	19.4	13.9	1.5	100.0	25,515
Total	28.0	32.6	24.4	22.6	19.5	0.8	100.0	1,31,897
Males								
7-9	3.6	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	4,321
10-14	4.0	43.5	52.5	3.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	7,869
15-19	7.2	9.4	20.2	42.4	27.7	0.3	100.0	7,919
20-29	12.0	14.3	20.0	30.2	35.1	0.4	100.0	13,606
30-39	22.7	22.0	17.9	25.8	33.4	0.9	100.0	10,506
40-49	31.5	29.1	19.5	24.1	26.1	1.1	100.0	8,533
50+	39.2	38.7	22.0	20.8	17.0	1.4	100.0	12,310
Total	19.3	30.8	23.1	23.0	22.4	0.7	100.0	65,064
Females								
7-9	4.6	98.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	4,373
10-14	6.4	42.1	53.6	3.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	7,720
15-19	10.5	13.6	20.3	40.4	24.5	1.2	100.0	8,251
20-29	26.8	18.3	23.5	30.1	27.4	0.7	100.0	14,952
30-39	46.4	29.1	23.5	25.7	20.9	0.9	100.0	10,894
40-49	54.7	36.1	26.9	22.1	13.9	1.0	100.0	7,438
50+	73.2	50.3	24.5	16.4	7.2	1.7	100.0	13,205
Total	36.5	34.9	26.2	22.1	15.9	0.9	100.0	66,833

Note: **Unweighted cases.

Continued....

Table 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Karnataka, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing		
Rural								
7-9	4.7	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	6,390
10-14	6.0	43.6	52.5	3.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	11,642
15-19	10.1	13.1	21.7	41.1	23.2	0.9	100.0	11,865
20-29	22.9	18.9	24.0	30.6	25.8	0.7	100.0	20,237
30-39	41.2	31.2	22.4	24.9	20.4	1.2	100.0	15,115
40-49	49.7	39.8	24.0	21.5	13.4	1.3	100.0	11,389
50+	63.2	50.2	24.1	15.8	8.1	1.8	100.0	18,861
Total	32.1	36.4	26.0	21.7	14.9	0.9	100.0	95,499
Males								
7-9	4.0	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	3,148
10-14	4.7	44.1	52.3	3.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	5,895
15-19	7.7	10.2	21.1	42.1	26.3	0.3	100.0	5,815
20-29	13.4	15.9	21.7	30.7	31.2	0.5	100.0	9,691
30-39	27.1	26.9	20.0	25.7	26.3	1.3	100.0	7,347
40-49	37.8	36.7	21.2	23.9	16.8	1.4	100.0	6,111
50+	45.1	46.4	23.9	18.0	10.0	1.8	100.0	9,135
Total	22.4	34.2	24.5	22.5	18.0	0.8	100.0	47,142
Females								
7-9	5.5	98.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	3,242
10-14	7.4	43.1	52.7	3.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,747
15-19	12.3	16.1	22.2	40.1	20.1	1.5	100.0	6,050
20-29	31.7	22.3	26.7	30.5	19.5	1.0	100.0	10,546
30-39	54.5	37.7	26.2	23.6	11.4	1.1	100.0	7,768
40-49	63.5	45.9	29.5	16.8	6.5	1.3	100.0	5,278
50+	80.2	60.2	24.7	10.1	3.2	1.7	100.0	9,726
Total	41.5	39.4	27.9	20.8	10.9	1.0	100.0	48,357

Note: **Unweighted cases.

Continued....

Table 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Karnataka, 2007-08

Karnataka, 2007-08								Number
Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Total Percent	of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing		
Urban								
7-9	2.2	98.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	2,304
10-14	2.8	40.5	54.5	4.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	3,947
15-19	5.6	7.1	16.5	42.4	33.6	0.4	100.0	4,305
20-29	12.0	10.5	16.7	29.1	43.4	0.3	100.0	8,321
30-39	19.4	14.1	16.4	27.2	41.9	0.4	100.0	6,285
40-49	24.0	18.3	19.4	26.5	35.2	0.6	100.0	4,582
50+	38.7	29.0	20.7	25.5	23.8	1.0	100.0	6,654
Total	17.3	24.5	21.1	24.5	29.5	0.5	100.0	36,398
Males								
7-9	2.5	99.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,173
10-14	2.1	41.8	53.1	4.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,974
15-19	5.7	7.1	17.8	43.5	31.4	0.3	100.0	2,104
20-29	8.6	10.5	16.0	28.9	44.3	0.2	100.0	3,915
30-39	12.4	12.5	14.0	25.9	47.3	0.3	100.0	3,159
40-49	15.8	15.0	16.5	24.6	43.3	0.6	100.0	2,422
50+	22.4	22.9	18.3	26.6	31.5	0.7	100.0	3,175
Total	11.2	23.1	19.7	24.2	32.6	0.4	100.0	17,922
Females								
7-9	2.0	98.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	1,131
10-14	3.4	39.1	56.0	4.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,973
15-19	5.6	7.2	15.2	41.3	35.6	0.6	100.0	2,201
20-29	15.0	10.6	17.4	29.2	42.5	0.3	100.0	4,406
30-39	26.4	15.9	19.3	28.8	35.4	0.6	100.0	3,126
40-49	33.2	23.0	23.4	29.3	23.7	0.6	100.0	2,160
50+	53.7	38.4	24.2	23.8	12.0	1.6	100.0	3,479
Total	23.2	26.0	22.7	24.7	26.0	0.6	100.0	18,476
Note: ** Unweighted cases.								

Table 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (age less than 18 years) attending school/college , Karnataka, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	98.0	99.3	98.4	98.3	99.3	98.5	97.8	99.3	98.2
11-13	89.8	95.4	91.2	91.9	95.6	92.8	87.6	95.1	89.6
14-17	68.1	79.0	71.1	72.3	78.4	73.9	63.4	79.7	67.9
6-11	97.4	98.9	97.8	97.8	98.9	98.1	97.0	98.9	97.5
12-17	75.4	84.5	77.9	78.8	83.9	80.1	71.8	85.1	75.4
Total	86.7	92.0	88.2	88.4	91.8	89.3	84.9	92.3	86.9

Table 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Karnataka, 2007-08

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
School too far	0.6	2.5	0.6	2.8	0.3	0.9
Transport not available	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0
Further education not necessary	4.6	7.1	4.3	6.9	5.9	8.0
Required for household work	12.3	18.8	12.3	18.8	12.3	18.8
Required for work on family/business	18.6	10.5	19.8	11.2	14.0	6.7
Required for outside work	14.6	11.2	14.9	11.0	13.2	12.4
Cost too much	1.9	3.8	1.8	3.7	2.3	4.1
No proper school	0.2	2.7	0.1	3.2	0.6	0.3
Not safe to send girls	0.4	4.7	0.6	4.9	0.0	3.9
For taking care of siblings	9.4	7.6	9.7	7.1	8.2	10.1
Not interested in studies	28.1	14.2	26.5	14.0	34.1	15.4
Repeated failures	3.7	2.4	4.1	2.1	2.4	4.2
Got married	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.0
Others	5.5	7.7	5.2	6.9	6.8	12.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	1,798	2,095	1,427	1,763	371	332

Note: **Unweighted cases.

Table 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Karnataka, 2007-08

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	84.5	84.4	84.9
Female	15.5	15.6	15.1
Age (years)			
< 30	6.4	6.2	6.8
30-44	34.9	33.9	37.5
45-59	35.1	35.0	35.3
60+	23.6	24.9	20.4
Median age	46	47	45
Religion			
Hindu	87.9	92.1	76.9
Muslim	9.9	6.3	19.3
Christian	1.4	1.0	2.5
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buddhist	0.1	0.1	0.0
Jain	0.7	0.5	1.2
Others	0.0	0.0	0.1
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled castes	17.6	19.5	12.8
Scheduled tribes	9.0	10.3	5.6
Other backward classes	54.4	52.9	58.2
Others	18.5	16.8	22.8
Number of usual members			
1	3.0	3.3	2.4
2	7.4	7.5	7.2
3	12.1	11.6	13.5
4	22.1	21.6	23.4
5	19.7	19.7	19.8
6	13.1	13.2	12.9
7	8.0	8.2	7.4
8	4.9	5.1	4.6
9+	9.5	9.8	8.9
Total percent	100	100	100
Mean household size	5.2	5.3	5.2
Number of households**	29,062	20,988	8,074

Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

Note: **Unweighted cases.

Table 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

Percent distribution of the households by housing characteristics and selected durable goods, by residence, Karnataka 2007-08

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	88.8	86.2	95.4
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	85.9	82.8	93.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	26.1	15.6	53.2
Public tap/standpipe	41.6	45.8	30.6
Tube Well or borehole	15.4	19.0	6.1
Other improved	6.2	2.4	5.2
Non Improved source	14.1	17.2	6.1
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	32.4	22.0	59.3
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	30.4	20.3	56.6
Pit with slab	1.4	1.3	1.6
Pit ventilated improved	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.3	0.2	0.8
Not improved	67.6	78.0	40.7
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	3.3	0.4	10.7
Pit without slab	0.4	0.2	0.8
Dry toilet	1.2	0.6	3.0
No toilet/open space	62.7	76.8	26.3
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	18.1	6.2	48.9
Electricity	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	2.2	0.5	6.4
Wood	68.6	79.7	39.8
Others	11.0	13.4	4.7
Type of house			
Kachha	23.9	27.8	13.6
Semi - pucca	57.2	61.8	45.1
Pucca	19.0	10.4	41.3
Number of rooms			
1	16.2	18.3	10.9
2	30.6	32.6	25.5
3+	53.1	49.1	63.6
Household assets			
Fan	41.5	30.5	70.2
Radio/transistor	28.2	26.7	32.0
Sewing machine	12.5	8.7	22.3
Television	50.4	40.6	75.8
Telephone	42.3	34.2	63.3
Bicycle	36.0	34.8	39.2
Motor cycle/ scooter	17.5	12.5	30.4
Car / Jeep	2.5	1.5	5.4
Tractor	2.0	2.3	1.1
Wealth Index			
Lowest	13.5	17.2	3.8
Second	23.8	29.8	8.1
Middle	24.7	27.8	16.5
Fourth	20.7	18.0	27.6
Highest	17.4	7.2	44.0
Number of households**	29,062	20,988	8,074

Note: **Unweighted cases.

Table 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of household with selected characteristics by district, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water ¹	With toilet facility ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in pucca house	Having BPL Card
Belgaum	85.7	86.8	29.7	22.3	21.6	43.9
Bagalkot	86.0	94.3	17.7	10.6	16.3	56.4
Bijapur	86.7	89.8	9.3	7.9	13.6	48.6
Gulbarga	86.4	88.4	13.5	9.1	13.9	64.0
Bidar	87.4	93.7	20.8	10.1	15.5	56.4
Raichur	88.1	87.9	17.9	12.9	12.6	51.3
Koppal	88.4	92.2	13.6	7.0	12.0	43.4
Gadag	93.9	79.0	22.1	10.8	9.6	56.9
Dharwad	93.6	86.0	47.9	25.8	24.7	53.3
Uttara Kannada	89.2	49.8	52.0	21.3	18.9	57.0
Haveri	90.9	97.6	35.9	9.4	9.2	52.1
Bellary	91.9	92.3	32.2	17.0	22.0	50.8
Chitradurga	91.8	98.3	23.5	13.5	15.8	68.9
Davanagere	91.7	97.8	36.3	15.9	19.4	60.7
Shimoga	88.7	74.7	60.7	27.5	17.6	52.5
Udupi	88.1	37.5	76.9	27.7	23.6	54.2
Chikmagalur	85.0	86.1	52.7	20.4	18.4	57.4
Tumkur	89.4	98.1	25.7	15.1	22.3	62.4
Kolar	94.2	97.3	27.9	14.6	32.8	66.4
Bangalore	98.6	99.2	95.9	75.9	61.0	23.8
Bangalore Rural	94.4	96.8	37.8	18.3	23.6	69.3
Mandya	89.8	97.9	26.4	10.6	13.2	66.2
Hassan	89.6	95.2	31.4	14.5	12.5	57.5
Dakshina Kannada	88.0	60.3	88.4	32.2	31.9	44.7
Kodagu	73.1	60.4	70.2	23.2	17.9	53.1
Mysore	90.1	97.3	48.3	26.5	20.5	66.5
Chamarajanagar	78.3	96.8	22.6	11.1	6.7	70.9
Karnataka	88.8	85.9	37.2	18.1	19.0	55.9

Note: ¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water.

² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

Table 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Karnataka, 2007-08

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	96.3	3.4	0.1	0.2	100.0
Middle school	74.6	19.6	3.9	1.9	100.0
Secondary school	38.1	37.1	16.7	8.1	100.0
Higher secondary school	14.5	29.8	25.8	29.8	100.0
College	4.9	14.5	22.9	57.7	100.0
Madarasa	8.0	13.4	12.5	66.1	100.0
Number of villages	965	-	-	-	-

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village.

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

Table 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Karnataka, 2007-08

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	More than 10km
Sub-Centre	37.2	66.1	80.2	92.5	7.5
Primary Health Centre	14.4	35.3	51.5	77.9	22.1
Community Health Centre	1.8	7.7	13.2	28.3	71.7
District/Govt. Hospital	0.8	1.6	2.8	6.9	93.1
Government Dispensary	5.6	13.4	20.8	33.0	67.0
Private Clinic	20.4	36.7	52.2	73.9	26.1
Private Hospital	3.3	8.1	15.5	33.4	66.6
AYUSH Health Facility ²	7.9	14.1	20.4	32.2	67.8

Note: ¹ Including facilities within village.² AYUSH-Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Sidda and Homeopathy

Table 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT
Percentage of availabilities of facility and health personnel of villages by district, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Primary or middle school	Percentage of villages with							Aware of Untied Fund ²	Number of villages	
		Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY Beneficiaries			VHSC
Belgaum	100.0	40.5	24.3	45.9	43.2	16.2	100.0	75.7	59.5	56.8	37
Bagalkot	100.0	47.2	16.7	50.0	22.2	47.2	100.0	77.8	77.8	80.6	36
Bijapur	97.4	48.7	20.5	51.3	12.8	10.3	100.0	74.4	51.3	41.0	39
Gulbarga	97.2	40.0	11.4	44.4	17.1	5.7	97.1	77.8	30.6	22.2	36
Bidar	100.0	44.7	10.5	44.7	28.9	13.2	100.0	81.6	42.1	34.2	38
Raichur	94.6	27.0	10.8	29.7	18.9	16.2	97.3	51.4	35.1	13.5	37
Koppal	100.0	26.2	11.9	35.7	50.0	19.0	97.6	71.4	33.3	40.5	42
Gadag	100.0	43.8	21.9	43.8	31.3	3.1	100.0	90.6	46.9	75.0	32
Dharwad	100.0	36.4	13.6	45.5	31.8	9.1	100.0	77.3	63.6	59.1	22
Uttara Kannada	100.0	40.0	22.9	42.9	17.1	11.4	91.4	85.7	34.3	37.1	35
Haveri	100.0	40.0	27.5	57.5	30.0	12.5	100.0	85.0	67.5	77.5	40
Bellary	97.0	57.6	39.4	63.6	18.2	15.2	93.9	90.9	42.4	27.3	33
Chitradurga	100.0	36.6	9.8	36.6	4.9	12.2	97.6	87.8	41.5	22.0	41
Davanagere	97.1	34.3	11.4	40.0	14.3	22.9	97.1	82.9	80.0	65.7	35
Shimoga	93.9	21.2	9.1	27.3	9.1	15.2	90.9	100.0	75.8	84.8	33
Udupi	97.6	75.6	39.0	78.0	19.5	9.8	100.0	92.7	70.7	63.4	41
Chikmagalur	95.0	35.0	7.5	40.0	5.0	0.0	87.5	85.0	70.0	47.5	40
Tumkur	97.5	15.0	7.5	22.5	7.5	2.5	90.0	80.0	22.5	32.5	40
Kolar	86.8	15.8	5.3	21.1	15.8	2.6	94.7	92.1	28.9	52.6	38
Bangalore	100.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	4
Bangalore Rural	97.4	20.5	2.6	28.2	0.0	10.3	94.9	92.3	46.2	82.1	39
Mandya	95.0	30.0	7.5	35.0	5.0	2.5	85.0	97.5	45.0	62.5	40
Hassan	87.5	12.5	0.0	15.0	5.0	2.5	82.5	92.5	42.5	52.5	40
Dakshina Kannada	96.8	54.8	12.9	64.5	19.4	3.2	100.0	100.0	61.3	35.5	31
Kodagu	79.1	39.5	11.6	39.5	27.9	39.5	100.0	93.0	72.1	86.0	43
Mysore	100.0	51.6	9.7	54.8	16.1	61.3	96.8	87.1	35.5	22.6	31
Chamarajanagar	97.6	42.9	11.9	45.2	16.7	38.1	97.6	90.5	54.8	64.3	42
Karnataka	96.3	37.2	14.4	42.1	18.5	15.4	95.7	85.3	51.0	51.8	965

¹ Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi worker.
² Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.

This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level
VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

Table 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Percentage of ever married women (age 15-49 years) who have heard about Government health programmes, among them, percentage who received information from specific sources, Karnataka, 2007-08.

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper /books, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ Mela	Group meeting/ Pro-programmes	Doctor/ANM/AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	95.1	46.8	20.6	17.4	2.2	1.1	5.3	85.1	81.5	11.3	26,496
Institutional Delivery	92.4	45.0	19.9	17.1	1.9	1.3	5.9	85.5	77.6	10.5	25,741
Breastfeeding	95.4	43.7	19.8	20.3	2.1	1.1	5.1	82.4	82.6	9.4	26,598
Immunization	98.9	55.0	24.9	29.0	5.5	4.9	8.8	94.6	72.3	10.1	27,562
Family Planning	93.4	47.5	21.3	17.6	2.1	1.8	6.0	82.3	75.1	11.0	26,027
Personal hygiene	97.2	47.0	20.5	16.7	2.6	2.5	8.7	78.7	78.5	13.7	27,089
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	97.7	48.9	20.9	17.0	2.8	2.8	7.1	84.0	75.2	11.8	27,215
Prevention of Sex Selection	76.1	57.8	24.1	21.8	2.3	1.4	5.9	82.5	67.1	10.1	21,201
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	68.8	54.2	23.8	30.6	3.8	1.9	5.8	57.7	66.6	14.8	19,986
Leprosy eradication	61.1	60.6	26.1	39.3	4.2	2.6	10.0	58.4	56.4	15.2	17,754
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun	92.4	49.2	21.8	26.7	3.7	2.3	6.0	70.8	72.5	18.0	26,843
Guinea	70.5	85.5	23.9	32.1	3.6	1.6	5.8	70.3	61.8	11.4	20,477
Prevention of sex selection											
Note: ** Unweighted cases who have heard about Government health programmes.											

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	6.8	7.5	4.8
20-24	17.0	17.5	15.8
25-29	18.9	18.6	19.6
30-34	17.2	16.7	18.3
35-39	16.9	16.9	17.2
40-44	13.4	13.2	14.0
45-49	9.8	9.6	10.2
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	53.7	58.7	40.3
18 years & above	46.3	41.3	59.7
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	16.5	16.1	17.7
5-9 years	17.5	17.1	18.5
10-14 years	17.3	16.9	18.4
15 or more years	48.6	49.8	45.4
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	42.4	48.8	25.2
Less than 5 years	10.3	11.6	6.9
5-9 years	25.3	24.6	27.1
10 or more years	22.0	15.0	40.8
Non-literate ^{a†}	39.4	45.9	22.1
10 or more years [†]	24.1	16.8	43.8
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	31.2	36.2	18.0
Less than 5 years	11.3	12.7	7.5
5-9 years	23.8	24.4	22.3
10 or more years	32.5	25.5	51.2
Religion			
Hindu	87.3	91.8	75.5
Muslim	10.8	6.8	21.3
Christian	1.1	0.8	2.0
Christian	0.7	0.6	1.1
Jain	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others			
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	18.1	19.8	13.6
Scheduled tribes	9.2	10.5	5.7
Other backward classes	54.6	52.8	59.3
Others	18.1	16.9	21.3
Wealth index			
Lowest	11.5	14.6	3.2
Second	23.1	28.9	7.8
Middle	26.1	29.6	17.0
Fourth	22.2	19.5	29.2
Highest	17.1	7.5	42.8
Number of women (15-49)**	27,864	20,284	7,580
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	22,988	16,718	6,270

**Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attended school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent ^a	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	40.1	0.5	7.3	23.7	19.8	7.2	100.0	1,895
20-24	35.5	0.4	7.3	19.9	23.1	12.6	100.0	4,750
25-29	39.0	0.5	7.6	17.0	20.6	13.8	100.0	5,252
30-34	50.7	0.8	7.5	13.5	14.6	11.7	100.0	4,783
35-39	54.7	0.8	8.5	11.5	12.7	10.2	100.0	4,722
40-44	59.0	0.7	8.8	12.2	10.3	7.0	100.0	3,738
45-49	60.4	0.6	9.0	11.3	10.4	5.5	100.0	2,726
Place of residence								
Rural	55.2	0.6	8.4	14.8	13.6	5.8	100.0	20,284
Urban	28.4	0.7	6.7	16.3	23.2	22.9	100.0	7,580
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	79.7	0.7	5.5	7.8	3.7	0.5	100.0	8,719
Less than 5 years	59.0	1.0	14.0	14.7	7.9	1.2	100.0	3,128
5-9 years	41.8	0.6	12.0	22.3	17.4	4.2	100.0	6,633
10 or more years	17.2	0.4	5.5	17.4	30.7	28.0	100.0	9,054
Religion								
Hindu	49.7	0.6	7.7	14.2	16.1	10.3	100.0	24,336
Muslim	38.4	0.7	10.1	22.9	14.8	8.7	100.0	2,994
Christian	21.3	0.3	6.7	13.3	28.9	29.2	100.0	314
Jain	16.0	0.0	9.3	23.5	29.8	20.7	100.0	196
Others	33.6	0.0	12.1	15.3	19.0	15.9	100.0	26
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	66.0	0.7	5.7	10.6	10.2	5.2	100.0	5,017
Scheduled tribes	67.4	0.6	7.2	10.4	8.4	4.4	100.0	2,542
Other backward classes	43.6	0.6	8.9	17.1	17.6	10.6	100.0	15,132
Others	32.9	0.5	7.8	16.8	22.0	18.3	100.0	5,029
Wealth index								
Lowest	80.8	0.6	5.8	6.8	3.7	0.7	100.0	3,196
Second	70.0	0.6	7.8	12.0	6.7	1.5	100.0	6,432
Middle	54.3	0.8	10.0	16.0	13.3	3.8	100.0	7,254
Fourth	30.3	0.6	10.0	22.3	24.4	10.6	100.0	6,132
Highest	8.6	0.3	4.1	15.1	31.6	39.3	100.0	4,734
Karnataka	47.9	0.6	8.0	15.2	16.3	10.5	100.0	27,864

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

^b Total percent may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births* among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distributi on of births†	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above†		
Age group								
15-19	10.7	62.4	27.6	7.8	1.8	35.7	100.0	830
20-24	44.6	36.9	39.4	15.8	7.9	59.8	100.0	2,959
25-29	31.2	21.4	34.9	22.6	20.9	75.4	100.0	1,822
30-34	9.6	14.8	32.0	18.8	34.3	82.6	100.0	537
35-39	3.3	12.6	24.4	22.3	40.2	86.8	100.0	181
40-45	0.6	17.3	5.9	11.1	65.6	80.4	100.0	34
45-49	na	*	*	*	*	na	100.0	5
Place of residence								
Rural	73.6	32.6	35.7	17.1	14.4	65.7	100.0	4,687
Urban	26.4	34.5	34.2	17.0	14.3	64.1	100.0	1,681
Education								
Non-literate ^a	34.7	24.3	30.7	21.3	23.6	74.3	100.0	2,202
Less than 5 years	9.1	26.1	35.0	21.2	17.6	71.9	100.0	580
5-9 years	30.0	36.1	37.0	15.4	11.3	62.4	100.0	1,920
10 or more years	26.2	43.6	39.5	12.1	4.6	54.3	100.0	1,666
Religion								
Hindu	83.7	34.0	36.1	16.7	13.1	64.4	100.0	5,324
Muslim	14.7	28.1	31.6	18.7	21.7	70.2	100.0	943
Christian	0.9	38.7	31.7	17.2	12.4	61.0	100.0	59
Jain	0.5	25.6	34.0	31.1	6.2	68.2	100.0	32
Others	0.1	(20.0)	(20.0)	(30.0)	(30.0)	81.8	100.0	10
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	20.5	30.7	33.4	18.5	17.3	68.6	100.0	1,287
Scheduled tribes	11.0	27.1	35.8	20.5	16.4	71.0	100.0	687
Other backward classes	53.4	33.6	35.7	16.4	14.2	64.3	100.0	3,385
Others	15.2	38.7	36.2	15.4	9.7	60.0	100.0	1,009
Wealth index								
Lowest	13.3	26.1	29.6	20.8	23.3	73.4	100.0	842
Second	24.6	30.2	33.4	18.8	17.5	69.4	100.0	1,585
Middle	26.0	32.4	35.8	17.6	14.0	65.2	100.0	1,669
Fourth	21.9	38.5	36.6	13.8	11.0	60.2	100.0	1,377
Highest	14.2	38.2	41.4	14.3	6.1	58.1	100.0	861
	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	8,595	33.1	35.3	17.1	14.4	65.2	100.0	6,368

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate, but did not attended school are also included.

† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of births to ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and district, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Belgaum	33.2	33.1	14.8	18.9	282
Bagalkot	36.6	22.0	21.3	20.0	359
Bijapur	31.2	24.9	19.9	23.5	324
Gulbarga	26.9	28.4	17.9	26.8	391
Bidar	29.9	31.4	18.7	20.1	281
Raichur	33.0	29.5	19.1	17.9	403
Koppal	25.7	33.1	20.7	20.5	452
Gadag	27.6	34.5	23.4	14.5	257
Dharwad	42.2	26.1	17.5	13.0	329
Uttara Kannada	29.4	42.5	18.1	10.0	155
Haveri	31.5	29.8	20.1	18.6	234
Bellary	35.6	29.4	17.6	17.4	298
Chitradurga	38.8	36.3	14.5	10.4	207
Davanagere	22.7	47.9	20.0	9.5	233
Shimoga	28.2	38.5	18.3	15.0	175
Udupi	37.4	36.3	17.5	8.8	150
Chikmagalur	35.0	52.0	11.1	1.9	149
Tumkur	36.3	41.4	16.0	6.3	178
Kolar	29.3	38.4	20.3	11.9	172
Bangalore	40.4	49.2	9.1	1.4	149
Bangalore Rural	36.3	47.8	11.3	4.6	178
Mandya	35.0	56.4	4.8	3.8	128
Hassan	39.1	42.3	11.8	6.9	154
Dakshina Kannada	38.7	31.9	12.0	16.9	216
Kodagu	36.7	44.9	12.3	6.0	169
Mysore	36.3	43.2	11.5	9.0	197
Chamarajanagar	35.2	44.0	15.3	5.5	148
Karnataka	33.0	35.2	17.0	14.6	6,368

Last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases (Based on district weight).

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years.
Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	
Age Group									
15-19	0.81	0.42	0.40	1,895	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.75	0.90	0.85	4,750	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.57	1.30	1.27	5,252	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.98	1.52	1.46	4,783	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.50	1.81	1.69	4,722	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.87	1.97	1.91	3,738	3.87	1.97	1.91	3,738	3.69
45-49	4.19	2.13	2.06	2,726	4.19	2.13	2.06	2,726	na
Residence									
Rural	2.97	1.52	1.45	20,286	4.07	2.08	1.99	4,626	3.78
Urban	2.63	1.34	1.28	7,580	3.84	1.92	1.92	1,838	3.47
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.64	1.85	1.80	11,827	4.64	2.35	2.29	3,493	4.31
Less than 5 years	2.95	1.49	1.46	2,872	3.35	1.72	1.64	776	3.45
5-9 years	2.40	1.25	1.15	7,031	3.22	1.63	1.59	1,263	3.07
10 or more years	1.90	0.99	0.91	6,136	3.23	1.66	1.57	932	2.69
Religion									
Hindu	2.83	1.44	1.39	24,336	3.88	1.95	1.93	5,683	3.59
Muslim	3.24	1.70	1.53	2,994	5.22	2.79	2.43	609	4.81
Christian	2.83	1.44	1.39	314	2.69	1.46	1.23	105	2.60
Jain	3.16	1.75	1.41	196	6.07	3.35	2.72	59	2.45
Others	3.46	2.07	1.39	26	*	*	*	8	4.76
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	3.14	1.53	1.61	5,017	4.62	2.17	2.45	1,043	3.91
Scheduled tribes	3.00	1.48	1.53	2,542	3.90	2.03	1.87	529	3.92
Other backward classes	2.89	1.49	1.40	15,132	4.16	2.11	2.05	3,604	3.77
Others	2.48	1.32	1.16	5,029	3.01	1.62	1.39	1,257	3.17
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.43	1.71	1.72	3,196	4.37	2.02	2.34	571	4.29
Second	3.34	1.65	1.70	6,432	4.64	2.29	2.36	1,284	4.33
Middle	2.90	1.51	1.39	7,254	4.51	2.35	2.15	1,675	3.94
Fourth	2.58	1.36	1.23	6,132	3.59	1.88	1.71	1,558	3.30
Highest	2.15	1.11	1.04	4,734	2.97	1.51	1.45	1,351	2.98
Karnataka	2.88	1.47	1.41	27,864	4.01	2.04	1.97	6,464	3.69

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'.

na = Not applicable.

* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but not attended school are also included.

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire for additional child, by number of surviving children, Karnataka, 2007-08

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	47.0	16.7	3.0	1.4	0.6	9.2
Want another later ²	27.0	34.8	6.1	2.8	1.7	11.6
Want another, undecided when	4.9	3.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.5
Undecided	4.4	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.0
Want no more	5.0	22.6	14.1	8.2	13.1	13.1
Sterilized ³	0.7	12.5	72.5	85.2	78.8	58.7
Declared infecund	5.1	4.0	2.2	1.6	5.2	3.2
Inconsistent response	5.8	3.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	2,638	4,221	8,482	5,543	4,215	25,099
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	4.9	25.1	50.4	54.4	64.2	30.6
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	2,582	3,645	2,223	765	709	9,924
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	8.9	25.9	46.2	66.6	72.7	25.4
Girl	4.9	22.8	18.6	9.9	11.1	14.7
Doesn't matter	79.3	46.3	29.7	19.4	12.8	54.2
Up to God	6.9	5.0	5.5	4.1	3.4	5.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	2,226	2,482	912	267	117	6,004

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Want next birth within 2 years.

² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

³ Includes both female and male sterilization.

⁴ Includes women who want another/next child.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and it excludes sterilised cases.

TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCYPercent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes[#] according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	90.5	2.7	0.3	6.4	100.0	903
20-24	92.8	1.9	1.0	4.2	100.0	3,140
25-29	94.8	1.1	1.1	2.9	100.0	1,892
30-34	92.3	1.8	3.3	2.6	100.0	570
35-39	94.8	0.6	2.0	2.6	100.0	189
40-44	89.5	2.7	0.0	7.9	100.0	38
45-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Sex-composition of living children ¹						
One son only	91.9	1.5	1.6	5.0	100.0	946
One daughter only	93.0	1.2	1.3	4.5	100.0	894
One son, one daughter only	97.3	0.4	1.0	1.3	100.0	1,349
Two sons only	96.9	0.6	0.9	1.7	100.0	719
Three sons only	95.6	0.0	2.6	1.9	100.0	114
Three daughters only	97.2	1.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	177
Four and above	96.9	0.8	1.3	0.9	100.0	732
Woman's Education						
Non-literate ^a	95.5	1.8	0.6	2.1	100.0	2,254
Less than 5 years	92.9	1.5	0.9	4.7	100.0	609
5-9 years	91.6	2.4	1.0	5.0	100.0	2,066
10 or more years	91.8	1.1	2.2	4.9	100.0	1,808
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	95.3	1.2	0.8	2.7	100.0	1,515
Less than 5 years	94.2	2.9	0.4	2.5	100.0	523
5-9 years	93.2	1.9	1.1	3.9	100.0	1,421
10 or more years	94.8	1.2	1.2	2.8	100.0	2,107
Religion						
Hindu	93.1	1.7	1.1	4.1	100.0	5,623
Muslim	92.9	2.1	1.4	3.6	100.0	1,010
Christian	95.1	0.0	1.6	3.3	100.0	61
Jain	96.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	33
Others	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	10
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	94.0	1.9	0.5	3.6	100.0	1,333
Scheduled tribes	93.8	1.8	0.8	3.6	100.0	718
Other backward classes	93.0	1.7	1.2	4.1	100.0	3,602
Others	91.8	1.7	2.0	4.5	100.0	1,084
Wealth index						
Lowest	95.3	1.6	0.3	2.7	100.0	859
Second	94.0	2.1	0.5	3.4	100.0	1,646
Middle	92.9	2.0	1.0	4.1	100.0	1,772
Fourth	92.3	1.3	1.4	5.0	100.0	1,483
Highest	90.9	1.5	3.0	4.5	100.0	942
Karnataka	93.1	1.8	1.2	4.0	100.0	6,737

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

Outcome since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attended school, are also included.¹ 276 cases with no child were excluded.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes* by districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Belgaum	95.2	2.6	0.0	2.2	100.0	292
Bagalkot	94.4	0.8	1.2	3.6	100.0	373
Bijapur	98.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	323
Gulbarga	96.1	1.6	0.2	2.1	100.0	399
Bidar	96.2	0.9	0.3	2.5	100.0	288
Raichur	94.2	2.6	0.9	2.2	100.0	423
Koppal	93.5	2.6	0.6	3.3	100.0	473
Gadag	89.8	2.9	1.6	5.7	100.0	279
Dharwad	95.4	2.3	0.7	1.7	100.0	344
Uttara Kannada	94.2	1.5	1.1	3.2	100.0	163
Haveri	88.2	3.7	2.3	5.8	100.0	264
Bellary	93.4	1.1	1.0	4.4	100.0	315
Chitradurga	94.7	1.8	0.0	3.5	100.0	213
Davanagere	91.7	0.5	0.2	7.7	100.0	251
Shimoga	88.8	2.8	2.1	6.3	100.0	192
Udupi	93.5	0.0	2.2	4.4	100.0	159
Chikmagalur	89.0	0.0	2.8	8.1	100.0	162
Tumkur	88.3	1.6	2.3	7.8	100.0	201
Kolar	88.9	1.5	2.0	7.6	100.0	190
Bangalore	92.0	1.7	2.4	3.9	100.0	164
Bangalore Rural	97.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	184
Mandya	87.8	2.2	0.9	9.1	100.0	144
Hassan	88.8	1.1	2.0	8.0	100.0	172
Dakshina Kannada	90.0	2.4	2.1	5.5	100.0	238
Kodagu	98.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	167
Mysore	89.9	2.3	0.4	7.3	100.0	211
Chamarajanagar	94.4	1.0	1.3	3.3	100.0	153
Karnataka	93.1	1.8	1.0	4.1	100.0	6,737

Outcome since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases (Based on district weight).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) * who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^b			Number of women ^{**}
		Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Community based services ⁴	
Age group					
15-19	89.8	54.7	51.6	3.9	909
20-24	91.1	51.6	52.1	4.7	3,245
25-29	90.1	45.7	57.9	4.3	2,363
30-34	89.7	46.3	56.6	5.8	737
35+	84.9	40.7	63.2	3.6	330
No. of Living Children					
0	93.7	59.3	49.6	2.3	47
1	96.5	45.2	60.7	4.8	2,530
2	92.4	51.0	53.6	3.8	2,651
3	85.4	53.3	48.6	4.8	1,295
4+	75.7	49.5	49.0	5.8	1,061
Residence					
Rural	88.7	52.0	51.1	4.6	5,544
Urban	94.5	41.8	64.0	4.5	2,040
Education					
Non literate ^a	79.0	57.4	42.1	4.6	2,415
Less than 5 years	88.0	60.8	46.5	4.3	629
9-10 years	95.3	54.0	51.2	4.5	2,314
10 or more years	97.7	34.0	71.6	4.6	2,226
Religion					
Hindu	89.7	49.6	53.8	4.8	6,398
Muslim	92.8	48.0	58.3	3.1	1,062
Christians	94.6	39.4	69.3	3.0	74
Jain	100.0	25.7	82.1	5.1	39
Others	(82.6)	(77.3)	(33.6)	(0.0)	11
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	85.0	64.4	38.1	4.9	1,468
Scheduled tribes	84.3	58.3	42.9	4.5	793
Other backward classes	92.2	45.9	58.7	4.3	4,084
Others	94.1	38.1	67.0	4.9	1,199
Wealth index					
Lowest	76.5	63.6	36.0	5.0	934
Second	86.1	60.4	41.2	4.2	1,781
Middle	90.2	55.1	50.4	4.7	1,945
Fourth	96.3	44.8	61.6	4.1	1,694
Highest	98.5	22.8	81.2	5.0	1,190
Karnataka (15-49)	90.2	49.2	54.8	4.5	7,584
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	90.2	49.2	54.7	4.5	7,568

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.

² Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.

³ Includes private hospital/clinic.

⁴ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home, parents home, other home and other.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) * who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

District/State	Place of antenatal check-up ^a			Any ANC	Number of Women**
	Government ¹ health facility	Private ² health facility	Community ³ based services		
Belgaum	33.1	55.5	2.6	84.7	292
Bagalkot	28.6	55.8	7.6	85.2	343
Bijapur	20.6	56.7	5.8	79.1	310
Gulbarga	17.7	61.3	3.1	80.4	419
Bidar	38.9	50.9	12.0	89.7	329
Raichur	29.1	45.7	2.6	71.2	431
Koppal	42.1	41.5	3.4	80.8	454
Gadag	45.9	52.3	0.8	91.1	297
Dharwad	50.3	52.4	5.8	91.6	342
Uttara Kannada	37.7	63.5	0.9	96.2	220
Haveri	55.9	48.3	1.2	95.9	283
Bellary	39.8	39.4	2.0	76.0	322
Chitradurga	53.7	33.9	5.3	87.0	272
Davanagere	48.4	43.1	2.2	95.1	290
Shimoga	47.0	57.9	0.4	97.4	244
Udupi	26.9	74.3	0.0	98.8	220
Chikmagalur	63.4	43.0	10.5	98.6	203
Tumkur	50.6	51.4	2.3	98.0	232
Kolar	65.5	39.6	4.1	98.0	263
Bangalore	45.1	58.4	4.3	98.5	204
Bangalore Rural	52.9	49.9	6.2	98.5	238
Mandya	54.0	50.2	10.9	99.3	211
Hassan	64.3	39.6	1.5	98.4	208
Dakshina Kannada	38.4	66.0	2.2	99.1	293
Kodagu	78.4	27.8	0.8	98.0	221
Mysore	65.5	40.3	6.4	97.9	232
Chamarajanagar	60.7	39.6	0.6	98.6	211
Karnataka (15-49)	49.2	54.8	4.5	90.2	7,584
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	49.2	54.7	4.5	90.2	7,568

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.

² Includes Private hospital/clinic.

³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home, parents home, other home and other.

^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) * who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics
Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	64.7	43.7	73.5	75.6	78.7	67.0	48.1	48.9	909
20-24	72.0	51.9	79.8	80.3	80.2	71.6	57.5	58.7	3,245
25-29	74.1	55.0	80.6	81.1	80.6	73.2	58.7	62.0	2,363
30-34	75.0	55.8	79.5	81.5	79.6	71.7	61.6	65.9	737
35+	67.5	52.8	75.1	74.3	74.2	69.2	57.5	57.3	330
No. of Living Children									
0	80.9	51.1	83.2	85.3	83.2	81.2	60.0	66.2	47
1	81.3	60.3	88.6	89.5	90.5	79.9	67.3	73.3	2,530
2	76.5	56.5	82.5	83.0	83.2	75.5	61.1	62.3	2,651
3	62.9	45.6	71.9	72.5	70.9	63.6	47.7	46.4	1,295
4+	48.4	30.9	56.2	57.7	56.6	50.1	34.4	33.2	1,061
Residence									
Rural	67.8	48.8	75.8	76.8	76.7	68.3	52.5	54.0	5,544
Urban	83.0	61.9	87.9	88.1	88.4	80.1	69.6	73.4	2,040
Education									
Non- literate ^a	48.9	33.0	59.3	60.9	61.6	52.3	35.1	32.4	2,415
Less than five years	61.3	40.8	73.7	76.4	75.3	67.3	49.3	45.1	629
5-9 years	79.9	58.0	86.5	86.9	86.3	77.9	63.5	66.3	2,314
10 or more years	91.4	70.6	94.2	94.0	94.1	86.5	76.4	84.7	2,226
Religion									
Hindu	70.7	51.0	78.0	78.7	78.7	70.5	56.0	57.6	6,398
Muslim	77.4	57.9	84.2	85.1	85.4	75.1	62.2	66.0	1,062
Christians	87.8	75.7	91.9	94.6	91.8	89.2	74.2	80.7	74
Jain	84.6	59.0	92.3	92.2	92.3	92.3	74.2	87.0	39
Others	(82.9)	(74.6)	(82.9)	(82.1)	(82.1)	(72.8)	(73.1)	(82.9)	11
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	62.5	44.6	70.9	71.4	70.6	63.2	47.5	44.8	1,468
Scheduled Tribes	57.0	41.3	67.4	69.4	69.3	62.0	47.7	40.7	793
Backward Classes	75.7	55.1	82.2	83.4	83.4	74.0	60.4	64.6	4,084
Others	80.0	60.1	86.2	85.6	86.4	79.0	64.2	70.8	1,199
Wealth index									
Lowest	47.2	30.2	57.0	59.3	58.9	52.6	33.5	30.1	934
Second	58.3	41.3	69.3	70.9	70.8	62.0	44.3	41.4	1,781
Middle	70.3	48.1	78.3	78.9	78.8	69.4	54.4	54.6	1,945
Fourth	85.4	63.8	90.7	90.5	90.5	80.8	67.7	76.5	1,694
Highest	95.3	76.9	96.2	96.3	96.8	90.8	84.6	91.7	1,190
Karnataka (15-49)	71.9	52.3	79.1	79.9	79.8	71.4	57.1	59.2	7,584
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	71.9	52.4	78.9	79.9	79.9	71.5	57.2	59.2	7,568

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attended school, are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^a who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	68.0	67.9	60.8	38.4	34.0	72.0	47.7	909
20-24	75.7	74.3	69.5	54.0	50.7	76.3	57.0	3,245
25-29	79.9	77.1	73.4	60.9	60.8	80.6	60.6	2,363
30-34	80.1	77.3	74.1	65.2	66.7	80.8	61.5	737
35+	79.0	77.8	74.7	65.2	68.4	80.2	63.4	330
No. of Living Children								
0	61.6	61.8	43.5	34.3	38.9	65.9	56.3	47
1	76.3	75.4	71.4	55.5	47.8	79.2	59.5	2,530
2	79.1	77.7	73.3	60.3	59.2	80.1	60.3	2,651
3	76.0	73.1	68.2	54.3	56.3	75.9	54.0	1,295
4+	71.8	67.3	62.4	46.6	55.7	69.3	49.4	1,061
Residence								
Rural	74.7	72.8	67.7	52.3	51.1	75.6	55.7	5,544
Urban	81.6	80.1	77.0	65.0	61.8	83.2	62.8	2,040
Education								
Non-literate ^a	68.1	64.6	57.1	39.8	43.1	66.9	44.4	2,415
Less than 5 years	71.2	71.2	68.6	46.0	48.4	70.5	54.0	629
5-9 years	78.8	77.1	73.3	58.3	55.1	80.2	59.6	2,314
10 or more year	83.3	82.4	79.3	70.0	64.2	86.5	68.4	2,226
Religion								
Hindu	75.8	74.1	69.4	54.6	52.7	76.9	56.4	6,398
Muslim	80.5	78.8	74.9	61.2	61.2	81.5	63.5	1,062
Christians	87.1	82.9	80.3	73.0	67.2	84.5	66.7	74
Jain	79.2	71.6	68.9	61.4	58.9	87.0	76.7	39
Others	(78.1)	(78.1)	(88.0)	(89.1)	(89.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	11
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	72.1	70.1	66.3	49.6	50.2	73.7	52.5	1,468
Scheduled Tribes	73.2	68.9	61.3	46.8	43.6	69.8	49.7	793
Other backward classes	78.4	76.8	72.1	58.1	56.6	79.9	59.5	4,084
Others	77.5	76.2	73.7	60.0	56.4	79.6	62.1	1,199
Wealth index								
Lowest	70.3	67.3	59.5	41.1	44.5	67.5	45.6	934
Second	69.9	67.6	61.0	43.7	43.4	69.9	47.7	1,781
Middle	75.2	73.4	69.4	52.9	50.8	75.1	55.0	1,945
Fourth	79.9	78.8	75.9	62.7	60.3	83.6	65.7	1,694
Highest	87.0	85.6	82.9	75.7	70.4	90.2	71.3	1,190
Karnataka	76.6	74.8	70.3	55.9	54.1	77.7	57.7	7,584

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.^{**} Unweighted cases.^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

TABLE 4.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC CHECK-UP

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^a by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number Of Women**
	No visit	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	10.4	4.0	7.8	77.9	67.1	21.8	1.0	909
20-24	9.3	2.8	5.6	82.3	71.5	18.4	0.9	3 245
25-29	10.5	2.4	5.7	81.4	74.2	14.1	1.4	2 363
30-34	10.3	2.8	5.9	81.0	74.2	13.7	1.8	737
35+	15.4	2.1	3.9	78.6	67.7	15.4	1.2	330
No. of Living Children								
0	6.3	2.1	4.1	87.5	80.6	13.1	0.0	47
1	4.0	1.8	4.2	90.1	81.1	14.4	0.7	2 530
2	7.7	2.7	5.5	84.1	74.5	16.8	0.9	2 651
3	15.0	3.5	7.3	74.2	63.5	20.1	1.6	1 295
4+	25.2	4.5	9.1	61.2	53.5	19.1	2.3	1 061
Residence								
Rural	11.7	3.1	6.7	78.5	68.3	18.9	1.2	5 544
Urban	5.8	1.9	3.6	88.6	81.8	11.3	1.0	2 040
Education								
Non-literate ^a	21.5	5.5	9.7	63.3	52.9	23.9	1.9	2 415
Less than 5 years	12.0	3.2	5.5	79.3	66.0	19.9	1.9	629
5-9 years	5.2	1.9	5.1	87.8	78.7	15.6	0.7	2 314
10 or more year	2.5	0.7	2.5	94.3	87.1	9.8	0.6	2 226
Religion								
Hindu	10.7	3.1	6.3	79.9	70.6	17.5	1.2	6 398
Muslim	7.4	1.1	3.5	88.0	78.3	13.7	0.7	1 062
Christians	5.4	2.7	1.3	90.5	81.8	12.8	0.0	74
Jain	0.0	0.0	2.6	97.4	89.8	10.2	0.0	39
Others	(17.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(82.6)	(62.9)	(19.6)	(0.0)	11
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	15.5	4.3	7.8	72.5	61.0	22.0	1.8	1 468
Scheduled Tribes	16.0	3.9	7.0	73.1	60.6	22.4	1.1	793
Other backward classes	8.1	2.2	5.2	84.5	76.7	14.4	0.8	4 084
Others	6.3	2.4	4.7	86.6	76.5	15.4	1.7	1 199
Wealth index								
Lowest	23.8	4.7	9.5	62.0	48.6	25.8	1.9	934
Second	14.7	4.4	8.4	72.5	62.3	22.2	1.2	1 781
Middle	10.1	2.8	6.3	80.9	70.4	18.3	1.3	1 945
Fourth	3.8	1.6	3.9	90.7	83.2	12.1	0.8	1 694
Highest	1.7	0.3	1.1	96.9	91.3	6.5	0.6	1 190
Karnataka (15-49)	10.1	2.8	5.8	81.2	71.9	16.9	1.2	7 584
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	10.1	2.8	5.8	81.3	71.8	16.9	1.2	7 568

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

^a Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[#] by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							909
15-19	15.2	7.0	77.1	12.9	35.0	36.4	3,245
20-24	12.5	6.8	80.5	10.1	46.8	50.3	2,363
25-29	12.4	5.7	81.3	10.0	52.2	55.9	737
30-34	12.6	6.6	80.4	9.5	53.1	55.7	330
35+	18.4	8.6	72.5	11.3	51.2	53.9	
No. of Living Children							47
0	8.4	8.5	83.1	4.1	40.4	40.4	2,530
1	6.6	4.8	88.1	9.7	55.4	59.9	2,651
2	10.4	7.9	81.3	9.7	51.5	55.9	1,295
3	17.9	7.6	74.3	11.2	39.8	41.6	1,061
4+	29.5	5.7	64.3	13.3	31.2	29.8	
Residence							5,544
Rural	14.9	7.0	77.8	10.3	45.2	48.7	2,040
Urban	8.1	5.3	85.9	10.9	55.3	57.3	
Education							2,415
Non literate ^a	27.2	6.6	65.8	13.7	30.7	31.0	629
Less than 5 years	14.6	6.9	78.1	10.0	36.8	42.2	2,314
5-9 years	7.3	7.5	84.8	9.7	51.1	55.7	2,226
10 or more years	3.3	5.3	90.9	7.7	66.2	70.4	
Religion							6,398
Hindu	13.9	6.6	79.1	10.1	47.6	50.4	1,062
Muslim	8.6	6.7	83.9	12.2	48.2	52.9	74
Christians	5.4	1.5	91.8	11.1	63.0	71.2	39
Jain	0.0	2.6	97.4	10.2	59.2	66.8	11
Others	(26.2)	(0.0)	(73.8)	(26.4)	(27.3)	(56.1)	
Castes/tribes							1,468
Scheduled castes	21.0	6.3	72.2	10.3	39.8	42.9	793
Scheduled tribes	20.4	8.1	71.3	11.9	38.3	39.9	4,084
Other backward classes	10.3	6.4	82.9	10.0	50.6	54.8	1,199
Others	7.8	6.2	85.6	11.3	55.3	55.2	
Wealth index							934
Lowest	28.9	6.3	64.3	10.8	26.8	30.7	1,781
Second	19.1	6.8	73.6	12.3	37.0	37.9	1,945
Middle	12.8	6.9	79.9	11.2	43.6	48.4	1,694
Fourth	5.7	6.6	87.5	9.7	57.3	61.8	1,190
Highest	2.3	5.3	91.5	7.2	73.2	76.1	
Karnataka (15-49)	13.1	6.5	80.0	10.4	47.9	51.0	7,584
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	13.0	6.7	80.2	10.4	47.9	51.1	7,568

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)* who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

District/State	antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	three or more antenatal check-up	at least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹	full ² antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of Women**
Belgaum	61.8	71.5	80.0	56.4	37.7	61.1	292
Bagalkot	57.6	62.9	83.1	42.4	25.7	53.4	343
Bijapur	64.0	65.2	73.7	45.3	21.6	55.8	310
Gulbarga	58.2	65.4	75.8	55.8	31.9	35.6	419
Bidar	81.4	81.7	86.9	50.7	38.9	40.7	329
Raichur	44.2	55.7	60.8	54.3	18.4	49.7	431
Koppal	52.7	65.7	74.0	37.0	16.7	47.0	454
Gadag	67.0	80.6	89.6	46.3	34.2	48.8	297
Dharwad	71.7	81.0	90.3	36.9	27.8	59.6	342
Uttara Kannada	81.8	91.0	94.2	87.7	80.9	52.7	220
Haveri	72.9	89.4	94.4	50.2	44.0	58.2	283
Bellary	61.6	64.3	64.8	66.7	34.7	51.5	322
Chitradurga	51.6	81.1	85.1	73.4	55.8	31.8	272
Davanagere	70.0	82.9	90.3	55.7	46.3	50.3	290
Shimoga	84.2	91.8	96.7	72.8	68.3	56.9	244
Udupi	91.8	96.4	96.6	89.5	85.5	48.8	220
Chikmagalur	88.3	92.9	97.7	86.4	79.7	58.4	203
Tumkur	79.8	93.9	94.5	78.4	72.6	49.6	232
Kolar	87.2	92.5	95.7	81.6	74.2	37.9	263
Bangalore	89.7	98.1	98.0	93.3	91.9	52.4	204
Bangalore Rural	73.9	95.6	97.6	81.4	77.2	33.1	238
Mandya	95.0	97.2	97.8	82.3	79.8	49.8	211
Hassan	92.0	94.0	94.4	70.9	64.9	66.5	208
Dakshina Kannada	89.0	97.0	97.8	84.0	81.1	74.2	293
Kodagu	95.1	94.5	97.1	80.3	75.3	46.6	221
Mysore	84.2	91.5	97.0	78.8	72.8	53.4	232
Chamarajanagar	90.9	97.4	96.0	85.5	82.3	40.1	211
Karnataka (15-49)	71.9	81.2	86.5	64.0	51.0	50.1	7,584
Karnataka (15-44) [†]	71.8	81.3	86.9	64.1	51.1	50.0	7,568

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.

² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) * according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of women**
Age group					909
15-19	57.1	42.2	7.5	64.6	3,245
20-24	63.8	35.4	7.2	71.0	2,363
25-29	67.6	31.4	5.6	73.2	737
30-34	70.3	29.3	5.5	75.9	330
35+	69.5	29.8	5.5	75.0	
No. of Living Children					47
0	81.2	16.7	8.2	89.4	2,530
1	80.7	18.7	4.9	85.6	2,651
2	66.8	32.4	6.9	73.4	1,295
3	49.9	49.2	7.6	57.5	1,061
4+	41.1	57.5	8.9	50.0	
Residence					5,544
Rural	59.7	39.5	7.0	66.7	2,040
Urban	79.8	19.4	4.9	84.7	
Education					2,415
Non literate ^a	37.9	61.0	9.4	47.3	629
Less than 5 years	53.9	45.5	9.4	63.3	2,314
5-9 years	73.6	25.5	5.5	79.1	2,226
10 or more years	88.8	10.8	3.5	92.3	
Religion					6,398
Hindu	63.3	35.9	6.5	69.8	1,062
Muslim	73.6	25.9	6.9	80.5	74
Christians	84.9	13.8	1.5	86.4	39
Jain	89.9	10.1	7.5	97.4	11
Others	(72.6)	(27.4)	(0.0)	(72.6)	
Castes/tribes					1,468
Scheduled castes	51.8	47.0	6.4	58.2	793
Scheduled tribes	49.5	49.8	7.7	57.2	4,084
Other backward classes	70.1	29.3	6.3	76.4	1,199
Others	74.8	24.3	6.2	81.0	
Wealth index					934
Lowest	37.3	61.7	9.2	46.5	1,781
Second	48.6	50.6	8.0	56.6	1,945
Middle	62.5	36.3	7.8	70.3	1,694
Fourth	80.3	19.0	5.2	85.5	1,190
Highest	94.9	5.0	1.9	96.8	
Karnataka (15-49)	65.1	34.1	6.5	71.6	7,584
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	65.1	34.1	6.4	71.5	7,568

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c	Number of women ^{**}
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others ¹		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	17.2	1.9	80.9	244	1,873	5,629	13.9	528
20-24	22.4	2.5	75.1	605	2,073	6,846	16.4	2,098
25-29	25.9	2.4	71.7	757	1,961	7,800	12.4	1,633
30-34	28.1	3.0	68.9	701	2,402	6,673	12.2	532
35+	33.5	2.4	64.1	1,340	1,846	7,344	6.2	236
No. of Living Children								
0	31.0	0.0	69.0	3,296	3,210	7,887	2.3	39
1	27.6	2.7	69.8	676	2,490	7,855	17.3	2,091
2	24.0	2.5	73.4	354	1,945	7,259	16.3	1,799
3	18.8	2.1	79.1	1,220	1,501	5,900	10.6	653
4+	15.6	2.0	82.4	712	1,225	4,014	5.6	445
Residence								
Rural	26.9	2.2	71.0	708	1,981	6,799	16.0	3,371
Urban	18.5	3.1	78.5	547	2,196	7,568	9.8	1,656
Education								
Non literate ^a	16.7	1.1	82.3	914	1,682	4,830	12.3	948
Less than 5	19.3	2.2	78.5	587	2,033	4,887	13.0	355
5-9 years	22.9	1.7	75.4	425	1,928	6,044	16.8	1,728
10 or more years	29.6	3.8	66.6	765	2,532	8,507	14.4	1,996
Religion								
Hindu	24.3	2.7	73.0	696	2,007	7,213	15.5	4,131
Muslim	21.7	1.0	77.3	354	2,300	6,542	8.8	788
Christians	35.2	4.7	60.2	131	1,397	7,364	6.6	65
Jain	31.8	5.7	62.5	4,926	1,165	7,726	10.5	35
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	13.9	1.4	84.7	937	1,888	5,703	16.4	784
Scheduled Tribes	21.1	1.0	77.8	854	1,650	5,578	13.1	403
Other backward classes	25.0	2.5	72.4	539	2,189	6,983	14.0	2,901
Others	31.3	3.9	64.8	704	1,976	8,436	14.5	913
Wealth index								
Lowest	18.0	2.2	79.8	881	1,624	4,075	12.0	366
Second	19.2	0.9	79.9	962	1,878	5,020	17.8	893
Middle	20.1	1.7	78.2	534	1,960	5,778	14.9	1,235
Fourth	23.6	2.7	73.8	565	2,133	6,879	15.7	1,376
Highest	34.9	4.4	60.7	592	2,841	9,176	7.6	1,143
Karnataka (15-49)	24.1	2.5	73.4	658	2,037	7,104	14.4	5,027
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	24.2	2.4	73.3	642	2,038	7,104	14.4	4,930

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

^{**} Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.

^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) * according to place of delivery assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of Women**
Belgaum	75.4	23.7	5.4	80.8	292
Bagalkot	47.1	52.0	15.2	62.3	343
Bijapur	61.5	38.5	9.3	70.8	310
Gulbarga	47.8	51.5	8.2	56.0	419
Bidar	65.2	34.2	3.6	68.8	329
Raichur	41.4	57.3	10.1	51.5	431
Koppal	24.7	74.9	12.6	37.3	454
Gadag	50.9	47.8	15.2	66.1	297
Dharwad	66.6	33.0	9.1	75.7	342
Uttara Kannada	82.6	16.7	2.4	85.0	220
Haveri	64.1	34.2	7.6	71.7	283
Bellary	45.5	54.1	9.4	54.9	322
Chitradurga	63.9	33.9	6.7	70.6	272
Davanagere	64.8	34.5	9.7	74.5	290
Shimoga	71.2	27.5	4.4	75.6	244
Udupi	95.3	4.7	0.6	95.9	220
Chikmagalur	83.4	15.5	3.9	87.3	203
Tumkur	72.8	25.1	7.4	80.2	232
Kolar	62.2	37.8	3.0	65.2	263
Bangalore	93.8	6.2	1.4	95.2	204
Bangalore Rural	84.9	14.5	1.2	86.1	238
Mandya	86.7	12.9	0.9	87.6	211
Hassan	80.1	17.1	3.2	83.3	208
Dakshina Kannada	96.0	3.7	0.4	96.4	293
Kodagu	81.9	17.0	1.4	83.3	221
Mysore	80.4	19.1	2.1	82.5	232
Chamarajanagar	76.5	23.5	2.4	78.9	211
Karnataka (15-49)	65.1	34.1	6.5	71.6	7,584
Karnataka (15-44) [†]	65.1	34.1	6.4	71.5	7,568

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) ^a according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	7.7	2.8	6.2	30.8	41.3	38.9	20.8	4.4	3.6	6.7	392
20-24	9.7	2.1	8.1	31.2	38.6	40.8	18.3	5.0	1.6	7.3	1,179
25-29	9.7	1.7	6.7	29.9	39.7	38.9	19.0	4.9	2.5	7.1	759
30-34	12.9	1.3	8.5	32.2	37.9	42.2	17.5	5.5	1.3	7.5	225
35+	12.8	0.9	8.0	29.8	42.5	36.6	10.9	10.8	2.9	7.9	101
No. of Living Children											
0	(10.4)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(88.6)	(56.6)	(22.8)	(30.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.0)	10
1	7.9	2.1	9.1	33.7	36.1	34.7	19.6	5.4	2.0	8.5	486
2	8.2	2.1	7.3	32.1	38.5	39.6	18.9	4.8	1.8	7.3	885
3	9.7	1.2	6.3	31.5	39.9	42.5	17.9	4.3	1.7	7.5	653
4+	13.7	2.6	7.6	25.2	42.4	42.2	17.7	6.5	3.4	5.6	622
Residence											
Rural	9.8	1.9	7.9	30.5	40.0	39.8	18.6	5.0	2.4	6.9	2,252
Urban	9.4	2.5	5.0	32.6	35.9	40.8	18.4	6.3	1.2	8.6	404
Education											
Non literate ^a	12.2	1.7	7.0	27.8	42.0	41.5	18.4	5.2	2.9	6.3	1,514
Less than 5 years	8.0	4.5	6.0	26.9	38.2	42.8	20.3	4.8	1.0	9.5	291
5-9 years	6.8	1.5	8.4	36.1	34.7	37.1	18.5	5.1	1.3	7.7	608
10 or more years	4.1	2.1	9.5	41.2	36.3	33.9	17.6	5.4	1.6	8.9	243
Religion											
Hindu	9.7	2.0	7.2	30.9	40.0	40.1	18.1	4.9	2.3	7.2	2,356
Muslim	9.9	2.1	9.3	29.7	34.9	38.1	22.0	7.5	1.4	7.0	282
Christians	(19.8)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(46.5)	(17.5)	(44.8)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	11
Jain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	11.9	1.8	6.1	30.6	46.1	38.5	16.1	4.7	2.5	6.9	714
Scheduled tribes	9.6	1.2	7.4	28.5	33.4	39.1	20.9	5.0	3.0	8.4	407
Other backward classes	9.5	1.9	9.1	31.2	38.8	41.0	18.1	5.7	1.9	7.3	1,222
Others	6.4	3.1	3.8	34.1	33.2	40.4	22.7	3.7	1.7	6.0	298
Wealth index											
Lowest	12.7	2.7	9.0	28.8	43.7	37.0	20.8	6.1	3.2	6.9	595
Second	11.3	1.6	6.5	28.9	39.8	42.1	18.7	4.9	2.3	7.2	928
Middle	7.3	1.9	8.7	32.9	37.1	41.2	17.4	4.2	1.9	7.2	723
Fourth	6.3	1.8	5.5	34.3	37.0	35.7	19.4	6.8	0.9	7.7	325
Highest	7.1	3.4	3.8	41.0	32.0	45.6	5.0	1.7	1.6	4.8	59
Karnataka	9.8	2.0	7.5	30.8	39.4	40.0	18.5	5.2	2.2	7.2	2,656

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) * who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	45.2	40.7	16.8	38.0	69.6	5.7	8.3	2.5	90
20-24	43.1	41.3	18.9	36.4	68.6	6.9	10.4	3.0	3,24
25-29	43.9	39.9	18.4	34.1	66.9	7.8	9.7	4.9	2,36
30-34	44.1	47.2	18.0	30.0	65.2	7.0	10.2	6.1	73
35+	42.4	47.6	18.5	31.1	64.0	7.2	8.3	4.1	33
No. of Living Children									
0	72.2	50.0	16.5	19.2	44.4	20.1	19.6	5.7	4
1	48.3	42.9	16.1	40.2	68.6	8.1	9.5	5.1	2,53
2	42.2	41.1	18.8	33.9	68.2	6.5	9.9	3.0	2,65
3	40.4	38.7	19.9	30.6	66.2	6.2	10.7	3.6	1,29
4+	39.2	42.3	22.3	29.8	67.1	5.4	8.5	2.9	1,06
Residence									
Rural	43.7	41.5	19.4	35.6	69.1	6.8	10.2	4.1	5,54
Urban	43.7	42.1	15.6	33.6	63.7	7.7	8.8	3.4	2,04
Number of ANC Visits									
No visit	35.9	42.8	20.3	34.3	70.0	5.6	9.5	2.5	771
1	41.6	33.1	26.4	43.8	63.8	8.7	7.6	0.0	213
2	37.3	32.6	16.4	43.5	67.4	5.8	11.8	3.1	444
3+	45.2	42.3	18.0	34.3	67.5	7.2	9.8	4.2	6,156
Delivery									
Normal	41.4	42.4	19.1	33.8	69.2	4.7	9.3	3.1	6,428
Caesarean	56.0	38.7	14.6	39.2	58.2	18.4	11.2	7.2	1,022
By Instrument or Assisted	66.0	35.2	21.2	47.3	86.3	5.7	18.2	5.4	108
Place of Delivery									
Government facility	45.5	40.7	16.5	36.3	69.8	7.7	10.3	4.1	2,526
Private facility	51.5	45.2	18.4	34.8	65.3	9.0	10.0	5.1	2,405
Home	34.7	38.7	20.9	33.4	67.8	3.8	9.0	2.0	2,591
Other	37.0	13.0	13.1	43.6	78.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	62
Karnataka	43.7	41.6	18.4	35.0	67.6	7.0	9.8	3.9	7,584

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) * who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	31.8	54.2	33.8	7.4	23.1	60.0	909
20-24	30.3	45.8	39.9	8.1	27.6	58.4	3,245
25-29	26.1	45.6	39.4	8.0	27.2	58.7	2,363
30-34	25.7	43.1	40.3	13.6	32.3	58.8	737
35+	26.5	45.4	43.4	2.3	16.9	54.5	330
No. of Living Children							
0	38.5	63.7	52.4	10.4	26.5	51.9	47
1	26.6	47.9	31.6	8.7	29.2	55.6	2,530
2	26.8	44.8	40.5	8.8	28.8	57.9	2,651
3	31.7	44.3	43.2	7.6	24.4	64.2	1,295
4+	33.5	49.7	45.1	6.9	21.3	59.6	1,061
Residence							
Rural	29.2	46.5	40.1	9.0	26.7	59.6	5,544
Urban	26.9	47.0	36.0	6.0	27.3	55.7	2,040
Delivery							
Normal	28.3	47.4	39.2	7.9	26.4	59.1	6,428
Caesarean	29.8	42.4	40.2	10.1	29.5	53.6	1,022
By Instrument or Assisted	31.2	38.0	25.7	11.4	26.2	71.2	108
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	26.9	47.5	37.3	8.9	28.6	57.7	2,526
Private facility	26.9	42.1	37.0	8.8	28.2	55.5	2,405
Home	32.0	49.4	42.4	7.3	24.7	61.7	2,591
Others							
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	22.8	43.2	28.5	7.3	7.0	64.5	62
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	39.6	46.0	42.2	12.3	24.5	65.3	265
Other Health Personal	32.2	49.5	42.2	3.8	23.9	60.8	240
Dai	(33.2)	(60.5)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(19.5)	(40.3)	15
Relatives/Friends	30.8	50.3	43.9	3.7	23.4	58.5	1,042
Others	30.0	48.9	42.7	8.5	27.7	61.4	805
No One	33.9	54.9	37.3	18.1	17.9	69.2	224
	29.4	26.5	27.1	0.0	26.5	80.2	51
Karnataka	28.6	46.6	39.1	8.3	26.9	58.6	7,584

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) * whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			909
15-19	61.7	58.0	3,245
20-24	68.6	64.3	2,363
25-29	71.0	67.6	737
30-34	76.1	73.2	330
35+	68.8	66.4	
No. of Living Children			47
0	83.0	83.0	2,530
1	80.4	76.7	2,651
2	70.9	67.7	1,295
3	58.7	54.5	1,061
4+	50.9	46.2	
Residence			5,544
Rural	64.8	60.5	2,040
Urban	81.5	79.2	
Education			2,415
Non literate ^a	49.3	44.7	629
Less than 5 years	62.5	57.5	2,314
5-9 years	74.3	70.8	2,226
10 or more years	87.5	84.8	
Religion			6,398
Hindu	67.7	63.8	1,062
Muslim	77.0	74.5	74
Christians	83.6	79.5	39
Jain	87.2	84.6	11
Others	(66.7)	(33.3)	
Castes/tribes			1,468
Scheduled castes	56.4	51.8	793
Scheduled tribes	54.7	49.8	4,084
Other backward classes	73.9	70.6	
Others	78.6	75.2	
Wealth index			1,199
Lowest	49.6	43.2	934
Second	54.9	51.0	1,781
Middle	67.4	63.1	1,945
Fourth	81.1	78.1	1,694
Highest	92.6	91.1	1,190
Karnataka (15-49)	69.3	65.5	7,584
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	69.3	65.6	7,568

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

nc Not Calculated.

† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) * who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	49.9	83.9	45.2	31.8	74.5	909
20-24	50.8	84.8	43.1	30.3	77.5	3,245
25-29	51.3	85.9	43.9	26.1	80.3	2,363
30-34	45.2	85.6	44.1	25.7	86.6	737
35+	45.2	79.7	42.4	26.5	71.1	330
No. of living Children						
0	48.9	100.0	72.2	38.5	89.6	47
1	55.5	88.6	48.3	26.6	80.4	2,530
2	48.2	87.3	42.2	26.8	78.3	2,651
3	47.1	80.3	40.4	31.7	76.9	1,295
4+	45.2	72.6	39.2	33.5	76.5	1,061
Residence						
Rural	49.6	82.9	43.7	29.2	77.1	5,544
Urban	51.3	90.2	43.7	26.9	82.6	2,040
Education						
Non literate ^a	42.1	73.5	38.7	30.6	72.0	2,415
Less than five years	55.5	82.1	47.3	36.0	76.7	629
5-9 years	52.7	87.9	45.5	28.6	81.8	2,314
10 or more years	54.3	92.4	46.1	24.3	84.0	2,226
Religion						
Hindu	49.0	84.0	42.7	27.9	78.2	6,398
Muslim	55.6	89.8	49.4	32.9	81.0	1,062
Christians	64.3	76.8	50.9	22.9	66.1	74
Jain	46.5	94.4	41.7	27.9	64.0	39
Others	(46.2)	(80.5)	(27.8)	(36.2)	(75.9)	11
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	46.4	79.4	39.2	28.9	72.8	1,468
Scheduled tribes	44.8	79.1	41.8	27.6	77.0	793
Other backward classes	52.8	87.0	46.1	28.8	81.1	4,084
Others	48.3	87.6	42.2	28.1	77.3	1,199
Wealth index						
Lowest	45.6	74.2	39.8	30.8	75.1	934
Second	46.8	79.1	42.6	31.5	76.4	1,781
Middle	50.0	83.0	43.9	30.9	76.7	1,945
Fourth	53.4	91.0	45.2	25.9	83.1	1,694
Highest	53.7	94.3	45.9	22.6	83.4	1,190
Karnataka	50.1	84.9	43.7	28.6	78.5	7,584

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.

² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

TABLE 4.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) * who had extent of pregnancy, delivery post delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts Karnataka 2007-08

Districts/State	Percentage of women ¹					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ²	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post- delivery complication ³	
Belgaum	61.1	94.4	54.4	40.8	79.3	292
Bagalkot	53.4	80.1	49.5	40.2	81.9	343
Bijapur	55.8	76.1	54.4	44.3	75.1	310
Gulbarga	35.6	81.6	24.3	28.2	82.7	419
Bidar	40.7	84.3	43.4	22.5	80.0	329
Raichur	49.7	75.8	44.4	36.9	65.0	431
Koppal	47.0	73.0	45.0	34.3	71.8	454
Gadag	48.8	79.0	30.5	31.8	79.2	297
Dharwad	59.6	81.1	47.1	42.4	71.8	342
Uttara Kannada	52.7	86.2	58.2	24.1	95.4	220
Haveri	58.2	91.3	54.0	39.1	81.1	283
Bellary	51.5	78.9	56.2	31.8	72.0	322
Chitradurga	31.8	79.0	36.7	24.8	75.5	272
Davanagere	50.3	85.8	47.0	29.9	81.9	290
Shimoga	56.9	88.4	43.5	27.2	86.5	244
Udupi	48.8	81.1	62.2	15.5	78.7	220
Chikmagalur	58.4	90.6	44.4	25.5	85.5	203
Tumkur	49.6	87.8	30.5	22.7	64.7	232
Kolar	37.9	88.1	37.0	10.6	92.1	263
Bangalore	52.4	91.7	37.6	14.6	86.8	204
Bangalore Rural	33.1	95.1	30.2	19.7	90.8	238
Mandya	49.8	89.4	44.5	16.7	81.8	211
Hassan	66.5	93.2	49.3	34.5	84.2	208
Dakshina Kannada	74.2	93.7	54.2	30.9	88.0	293
Kodagu	46.6	94.4	36.0	18.1	78.7	221
Mysore	53.4	81.6	42.6	25.6	78.2	232
Chamarajanagar	40.1	92.2	35.6	9.4	81.4	211
Karnataka	50.1	84.9	43.7	28.6	78.5	7,584

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey.

² Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.

³ Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) * who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	13.6	25.7	26.2	11.2	20.8	37.9	35.3	909
20-24	18.6	28.3	26.7	15.3	24.1	39.0	36.1	3,245
25-29	22.3	33.3	29.7	19.4	28.6	44.0	40.8	2,363
30-34	24.5	34.1	30.1	21.3	30.9	47.7	42.3	737
35+	22.8	28.6	26.3	18.6	28.1	46.1	43.3	330
Children ever born								
0	16.6	24.9	16.7	8.4	19.0	46.2	46.4	47
1	20.8	30.7	28.5	17.3	26.3	41.0	37.7	2,530
2	20.9	32.1	29.7	17.7	27.7	43.2	39.8	2,651
3	18.9	28.8	27.3	16.6	25.7	40.5	37.3	1,295
4+	16.8	25.4	23.2	14.0	21.4	39.8	37.4	1,061
Residence								
Rural	17.9	28.1	25.7	15.0	24.2	40.2	37.3	5,544
Urban	25.4	35.5	33.9	21.7	30.6	45.2	41.4	2,040
Education								
Non literate ^a	14.2	23.3	23.1	12.8	18.9	36.1	32.1	2,415
Less than 5 years	16.8	28.2	25.6	13.4	23.0	39.7	38.0	629
9-10 years	20.8	31.6	28.1	16.0	27.9	43.9	40.4	2,314
10 or more years	26.1	36.5	33.5	23.0	32.4	45.6	43.1	2,226
Religion								
Hindu	19.3	29.6	27.2	16.3	25.0	41.0	37.7	6,398
Muslim	22.4	31.9	30.6	18.7	30.4	44.9	42.1	1,062
Christians	39.2	43.3	38.8	31.9	39.9	47.2	44.0	74
Jain	21.0	46.7	41.5	18.1	33.5	38.7	41.1	39
Others	(0.0)	(36.5)	(17.5)	(9.0)	(19.6)	(37.2)	(28.7)	11
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	17.5	27.6	25.9	14.8	23.2	37.7	34.7	1,468
Scheduled tribes	14.9	25.1	25.2	13.9	23.3	42.4	38.1	793
Other backward classes	21.5	31.5	29.0	17.4	27.4	43.5	39.7	4,084
Others	20.9	31.8	28.2	19.1	26.5	39.1	38.3	1,199
Wealth index								
Lowest	13.7	24.6	23.4	10.3	18.3	37.9	32.0	934
Second	15.4	26.5	24.3	13.7	20.9	37.3	34.5	1,781
Middle	18.0	27.4	26.1	14.3	24.7	40.3	37.4	1,945
Fourth	23.8	34.4	31.3	20.6	31.3	45.0	42.7	1,694
Highest	29.5	38.3	35.3	25.4	34.2	47.8	44.4	1,190
Karnataka	19.9	30.1	27.9	16.8	26.0	41.6	38.4	7,584

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 5.1 TIMING AND PLACE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CHECK-UP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics
Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up ^b				Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others	
Age group							
15-19	53.0	771	46.0	35.6	17.3	1.1	404
20-24	62.2	2,812	45.1	42.4	11.8	0.7	1,728
25-29	68.6	1,740	39.5	51.5	8.5	0.5	1,184
30-34	73.9	513	38.2	55.6	5.5	0.6	375
35-39	73.4	171	33.7	59.4	6.9	0.0	1,25
40-44	61.3	32	(31.6)	(57.9)	(10.5)	(0.0)	19
45-49	*	4	*	*	*	*	1
Residence							
Rural	58.9	4,433	45.6	40.7	12.9	0.8	2,585
Urban	78.7	1,610	35.7	58.2	5.6	0.4	1,251
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	43.7	2,075	47.7	29.0	22.0	1.4	899
Less than 5 years	57.2	549	43.9	38.7	16.4	1.0	312
5-9 years	70.6	1,834	49.5	42.4	7.6	0.5	1,287
10 or more years	85.9	1,585	31.9	63.4	4.5	0.2	1,338
Religion							
Hindu	62.2	5,051	43.8	44.0	11.5	0.8	3,113
Muslim	72.8	894	36.9	56.2	6.9	0.0	641
Christian	83.7	57	25.9	69.7	2.2	2.1	47
Jain	90.3	31	28.9	62.8	8.3	0.0	28
Others	*	10	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	51.6	1,225	56.7	30.2	12.5	0.7	628
Scheduled Tribes	51.2	645	52.4	33.4	14.3	0.0	328
Other Backward Classes	68.4	3,211	39.5	49.9	9.9	0.7	2,170
Others	75.0	898	34.0	55.8	9.2	0.9	664
Wealth index							
Lowest	46.0	796	51.3	23.8	23.1	1.8	362
Second	49.8	1,520	51.8	30.5	16.3	1.4	753
Middle	59.5	1,558	47.1	40.0	12.2	0.7	916
Fourth	78.9	1,312	43.1	50.4	6.3	0.2	1,026
Highest	94.4	825	23.3	73.9	2.8	0.0	766
Karnataka	64.2	6,043	42.4	46.4	10.5	0.7	3,836

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.

² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.

³ Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.

⁴ Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Total may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know ' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/Khees ^b	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	81.8	38.7	63.5	36.5	771
20-24	85.6	44.3	71.2	28.8	2,812
25-29	90.8	50.6	78.7	21.3	1,740
30-34	88.7	54.5	78.6	21.4	513
35-39	90.5	49.8	79.1	20.9	171
40-44	93.6	50.0	70.8	29.2	32
45-49	*	*	*	*	4
Residence					
Rural	86.0	46.0	71.3	28.7	4,433
Urban	90.0	47.8	78.5	21.5	1,610
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	80.5	37.5	61.1	38.9	2,075
Less than 5 years	84.1	42.3	70.7	29.3	549
5-9 years	90.6	51.2	77.9	22.1	1,834
10 or more years	92.6	54.0	84.4	15.6	1,585
Religion					
Hindu	86.5	46.1	72.2	27.8	5,051
Muslim	89.4	46.9	77.8	22.2	894
Christian	94.7	64.5	88.7	11.3	57
Jain	90.4	54.2	80.8	19.2	31
Others	*	*	*	*	10
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	84.2	43.5	69.0	31.0	1,225
Scheduled Tribes	84.4	41.2	64.7	35.3	645
Other Backward Classes	87.8	47.6	75.3	24.7	3,211
Others	89.8	50.0	78.0	22.0	898
Wealth index					
Lowest	79.7	38.3	58.4	41.6	796
Second	84.2	42.8	68.3	31.7	1,520
Middle	87.4	44.6	72.3	27.7	1,558
Fourth	90.6	51.7	80.5	19.5	1,312
Highest	93.5	56.2	87.0	13.0	825
Karnataka (15-49)	87.0	46.5	73.2	26.8	6,043
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	87.1	46.9	73.4	26.6	5,954

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE

Percentage of children aged under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Karnataka, 2007-08

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	Solid/semi-solid food	
<2	77.7	0.7	0.0	1.6	1.6	251
2-3	65.7	2.4	0.8	4.2	5.0	379
4-5	51.8	10.8	4.4	12.5	16.9	381
6-8	12.7	12.5	19.5	38.4	57.9	513
9-11	2.9	2.1	12.4	70.7	83.1	474
12-17	2.6	1.0	2.0	75.5	77.5	1,077
18-23	7.1	0.8	1.5	53.1	54.6	890
24-35	9.4	1.2	1.9	38.8	40.7	2,078
6-9	10.9	10.7	19.2	43.6	62.7	652
6-35 ²	38.4	5.6	4.6	52.1	56.7	5,032
6-9 (15-44) [†]	10.9	10.7	20.2	44.2	64.4	643
6-35 ² (15-44) [†]	38.3	5.6	4.6	52.0	56.6	4,950
Median duration (months)	5.39	6.56	7.81	9.84	8.82	6,043

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.

² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	65.3	205
20-24	62.1	498
25-29	67.3	227
30-34	53.5	58
35-39	(63.2)	19
40-44	*	4
45-49	nc	0
Residence		
Rural	64.9	763
Urban	59.1	248
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	67.0	343
Less than 5 years	68.5	89
5-9 years	61.5	303
10 or more years	59.4	276
Religion		
Hindu	63.9	849
Muslim	58.5	144
Christian	(66.7)	12
Sikh	*	4
Others	*	2
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	59.2	201
Scheduled Tribes	75.6	107
Other Backward Classes	62.0	525
Others	65.8	166
Wealth index		
Lowest	68.5	149
Second	68.4	265
Middle	60.6	259
Fourth	62.5	208
Highest	55.4	125
Karnataka (15-49)	63.4	1,011
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	68.2	1,004

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Belgaum	76.5	45.6	66.9	33.1	274
Bagalkot	77.0	38.6	62.2	37.8	344
Bijapur	80.5	38.8	65.2	34.8	312
Gulbarga	85.0	50.7	74.8	25.2	376
Bidar	93.4	38.7	68.9	31.1	269
Raichur	81.5	36.6	61.2	38.8	372
Koppal	76.1	32.6	54.5	45.5	434
Gadag	90.0	27.3	57.1	42.9	233
Dharwad	86.6	58.4	82.1	17.9	313
Uttara Kannada	91.1	56.6	86.4	13.6	142
Haveri	90.7	38.4	63.0	37.0	210
Bellary	80.6	44.4	67.1	32.9	290
Chitradurga	92.7	55.7	80.9	19.1	198
Davanagere	86.3	47.9	82.1	17.9	215
Shimoga	86.6	48.2	81.5	18.5	167
Udupi	88.4	65.3	86.0	14.0	148
Chikmagalur	97.3	63.8	90.0	10.0	146
Tumkur	97.5	48.5	74.3	25.7	172
Kolar	90.0	38.3	71.9	28.1	159
Bangalore	97.9	52.9	91.0	9.0	143
Bangalore Rural	94.0	46.4	83.5	16.5	167
Mandya	97.1	54.5	88.0	12.0	120
Hassan	94.0	42.1	81.5	18.5	151
Dakshina Kannada	95.9	66.3	90.8	9.2	208
Kodagu	92.2	56.3	88.6	11.4	160
Mysore	97.7	45.1	77.9	22.1	184
Chamarajanagar	97.2	55.2	83.9	16.1	136
Karnataka (15-49)	87.3	46.5	73.4	26.6	6,043
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	87.1	46.9	73.4	26.6	5,954

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

^a Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	DPT				Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children ^{2,3}
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	97.3	95.0	91.8	84.4	12.7	98.1	96.0	89.6	85.2	76.5	0.7	53.8	1,677
Urban	95.7	94.7	93.0	85.9	8.3	98.1	97.2	92.1	84.8	77.3	0.7	53.4	661
Sex of the child													
Male	96.5	94.7	92.2	84.4	11.1	97.8	96.0	90.1	86.0	77.8	1.0	53.0	1,212
Female	97.2	95.2	92.1	85.2	11.9	98.4	96.7	90.5	84.1	75.5	0.4	54.5	1,126
Birth order													
1	97.7	96.7	94.7	88.7	9.5	98.6	98.0	93.2	89.5	82.4	0.7	57.1	853
2	97.4	95.4	92.5	85.5	10.0	99.0	96.8	91.2	84.9	77.0	0.1	56.4	800
3	95.5	93.3	91.1	83.3	12.1	96.0	94.6	87.9	81.8	71.4	1.4	48.6	357
4+	94.9	90.9	84.9	73.8	20.5	97.0	92.6	81.9	76.8	65.4	1.3	44.3	298
Mother's education													
Non-literate ⁴	93.5	89.5	85.6	75.6	18.9	96.5	93.1	84.3	75.8	65.2	1.3	43.0	755
Less than 5 years	97.2	93.7	89.1	80.3	10.4	97.7	97.1	90.2	80.8	69.9	0.6	54.4	173
5-9 years	98.3	97.3	95.0	88.9	9.5	98.9	97.8	92.6	88.3	80.9	0.4	58.3	723
10 or more years	98.8	98.7	96.9	91.7	5.7	99.1	98.3	94.4	93.1	86.5	0.4	60.4	687
Religion													
Hindu	96.9	95.0	92.4	85.4	12.1	98.3	96.6	91.0	86.1	77.6	0.7	53.7	1,966
Muslim	96.2	94.3	90.6	81.3	8.8	96.7	94.4	86.7	78.8	71.0	1.1	52.8	337
Christian	(100.0)	(94.7)	(94.7)	(78.9)	(5.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(73.7)	(78.9)	(68.4)	(0.0)	(63.2)	19
Jain	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(54.5)	11
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	94.5	92.1	89.0	79.4	16.1	97.1	95.1	86.3	79.0	69.2	0.9	46.6	450
Scheduled Tribes	96.7	94.2	90.8	81.2	14.7	97.5	95.4	89.1	85.8	72.3	0.4	48.9	238
Other Backward Classes	97.3	95.2	92.4	86.2	10.1	98.2	96.6	90.9	85.6	78.2	0.9	56.2	1,279
Others	98.3	98.0	96.5	90.0	8.4	99.4	98.0	94.3	91.6	85.1	0.0	56.9	347
Wealth index													
Lowest	92.4	88.3	85.3	75.2	19.3	95.0	91.9	83.2	76.9	64.8	1.5	45.4	200
Second	93.5	92.1	88.3	80.6	19.2	96.8	94.0	87.3	78.3	69.6	1.5	46.9	400
Middle	97.8	94.4	90.4	82.0	12.2	97.9	95.4	89.4	81.7	72.9	0.6	50.2	622
Fourth	97.7	96.9	94.7	87.8	9.6	99.0	98.1	92.1	90.0	81.3	0.3	57.4	625
Highest	99.1	98.3	97.5	92.2	3.2	99.6	99.4	94.6	92.3	86.4	0.4	63.4	478
Karnataka (15-49)	96.8	94.9	92.1	84.8	11.5	98.1	96.4	90.3	85.1	76.7	0.7	53.7	2,338
Karnataka (15-44) ⁵	96.9	95.0	92.2	84.8	11.4	98.1	96.3	90.3	85.2	76.7	0.7	53.8	2,305

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Unweighted cases

¹BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.

²Literate but did not attend school are also included.

³Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

Districts	Percentage immunized								Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT 3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Belgaum	54.7	99.4	72.8	13.9	88.4	89.7	67.9	0.0	66.3	81
Bagalkot	41.9	92.5	75.7	30.3	82.1	71.2	58.7	1.8	45.9	116
Bijapur	34.5	91.3	68.2	15.2	73.7	67.4	50.5	4.1	39.3	101
Gulbarga	39.4	93.4	77.5	12.8	85.3	72.7	64.5	1.0	63.1	136
Bidar	38.1	94.5	84.0	9.7	87.2	82.7	78.6	0.0	63.2	116
Raichur	41.6	89.9	53.4	18.0	79.6	70.0	45.2	1.2	50.4	104
Koppal	46.3	96.1	79.4	18.9	84.0	78.5	66.4	1.6	61.8	131
Gadag	44.3	98.7	90.9	21.4	95.2	83.3	77.5	0.0	73.3	99
Dharwad	63.4	98.4	87.2	5.7	92.1	90.3	81.1	0.0	70.7	90
Uttara Kannada	72.8	100.0	83.2	2.7	86.9	96.4	80.9	0.0	86.5	69
Haveri	56.7	96.7	83.7	4.4	91.0	83.7	75.9	0.9	80.1	87
Bellary	40.8	94.1	76.1	17.6	85.9	79.6	65.3	1.4	60.8	105
Chitradurga	50.2	97.0	84.3	4.1	89.6	82.5	72.6	0.0	79.7	76
Davanagere	65.3	95.6	88.6	11.8	89.7	84.2	79.3	1.8	63.2	93
Shimoga	64.0	98.7	89.3	5.7	90.3	90.1	82.9	1.3	87.5	83
Udupi	71.5	100.0	89.4	3.3	98.6	97.4	86.8	0.0	88.0	67
Chikmagalur	73.6	97.9	96.3	2.6	96.3	95.8	96.4	2.1	87.5	56
Tumkur	62.2	97.1	97.1	6.7	95.1	92.8	90.0	1.0	87.6	63
Kolar	54.0	100.0	96.9	18.8	98.3	95.3	95.0	0.0	83.6	80
Bangalore	55.5	100.0	92.6	3.9	97.6	96.7	87.5	0.0	86.1	76
Bangalore Rural	65.4	100.0	95.8	1.2	96.8	90.7	90.3	0.0	83.5	88
Mandya	50.3	100.0	89.9	3.0	93.5	95.2	86.6	0.0	89.9	65
Hassan	68.9	100.0	93.2	11.6	94.5	90.9	87.3	0.0	95.1	63
Dakshina Kannada	73.3	99.0	93.4	0.0	96.4	95.0	89.5	0.0	92.8	88
Kodagu	59.1	100.0	98.0	17.0	100.0	96.1	94.5	0.0	88.4	69
Mysore	69.7	100.0	99.0	3.1	99.0	93.9	93.5	0.0	90.5	81
Chamarajanagar	50.9	100.0	96.8	10.2	93.1	92.0	88.5	0.0	87.2	55
Karnataka (15-49)	53.7	96.8	84.8	11.5	90.3	85.1	76.7	0.7	72.1	2,338
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	53.8	96.9	84.8	11.4	90.3	85.2	76.7	0.7	69.4 [#]	2,305

Note. Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.

² Children aged 12-35 months.

[#] Children aged 9-35 months.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08						
Background characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector			Private health sector ¹	Others	
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence						
Rural	6.6	22.5	80.3	8.1	0.4	5,007
Urban	3.2	11.1	77.9	23.1	0.7	1,818
Sex of the child						
Male	5.6	19.9	79.0	12.6	0.4	3,494
Female	5.7	19.0	80.4	11.5	0.5	3,330
Birth order						
1	5.2	22.1	76.9	14.9	0.7	2,580
2	5.8	21.3	77.9	12.5	0.2	2,247
3	5.4	14.0	84.1	9.9	0.6	1,043
4+	6.2	13.9	86.7	4.9	0.4	865
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	6.6	12.5	87.4	2.9	0.4	2,124
Less than 5 years	5.8	19.0	84.0	4.5	0.3	575
5-9 years	5.7	24.5	79.8	9.5	0.6	2,122
10 or more years	4.6	21.6	70.2	26.6	0.3	2,004
Religion						
Hindu	6.0	20.1	79.9	11.6	0.4	5,721
Muslim	3.9	16.0	80.7	12.7	0.5	996
Christian	1.7	16.7	63.6	36.3	1.5	66
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	1
Others	8.0	27.9	47.3	30.6	0.0	38
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	5.2	19.6	83.3	4.9	0.5	1,340
Scheduled Tribes	6.2	16.6	85.0	3.7	0.6	694
Other Backward Classes	6.5	20.5	78.9	13.5	0.4	3,683
Others	3.0	18.4	74.2	21.3	0.6	1,041
Wealth index						
Lowest	7.4	13.5	86.7	2.7	0.4	588
Second	6.2	18.9	85.3	2.9	0.3	1,224
Middle	6.7	18.8	84.5	5.6	0.4	1,826
Fourth	5.2	22.2	80.3	11.3	0.7	1,810
Highest	3.4	20.4	64.1	34.4	0.4	1,342
Karnataka	5.6	19.5	79.7	12.1	0.5	6,825

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

* Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	70.2	13.6	41.5	2,338
24-35 months	74.0	22.4	45.5	2,312
Residence				
Rural	71.9	17.8	40.3	3,361
Urban	72.7	19.0	51.9	1,289
Sex of the child				
Male				
Female	73.8	18.1	44.7	2,390
	70.3	18.1	42.2	2,260
Birth order				
1				
2	76.6	17.5	50.5	1,676
3	73.6	17.2	45.0	1,518
4+	67.1	18.4	36.5	755
	61.5	23.2	28.4	616
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	58.8	19.8	27.9	1,547
Less than 5 years	72.7	20.3	37.5	407
5-9 years	76.8	16.3	46.5	1,389
10 or more years	82.6	17.8	60.6	1,307
Religion				
Hindu	71.8	18.4	43.1	3,903
Muslim	71.9	17.2	44.2	675
Christian	92.5	10.7	59.6	41
Jain	(83.3)	(10.0)	(62.5)	24
Others	*	*	*	7
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	64.7	20.2	34.1	914
Scheduled Tribes	66.6	15.8	35.3	500
Other Backward Classes	73.9	18.0	46.7	2,501
Others	80.1	17.8	51.2	688
Wealth index				
Lowest	59.3	21.0	28.7	417
Second	65.2	17.4	31.1	852
Middle	67.5	19.6	35.0	1,222
Fourth	77.2	17.8	46.6	1,206
Highest	83.5	16.7	69.0	929
Karnataka (15-49)	72.1	18.1	43.5	4,650
Karnataka (15-44)^{*†}	69.4	17.3	42.2	5,230

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but not attend school are also included.

* Children aged 9-35 months.

† Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics Karnataka 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹						Number of women ^{**}
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	79.4	61.3	49.6	12.6	26.0	8.8	45.1	1,895
20-24	86.5	68.1	47.8	15.7	25.2	11.0	46.6	4,749
25-29	89.9	67.2	53.9	17.6	23.8	13.9	47.3	5,251
30-34	90.1	67.6	55.8	16.0	23.2	14.1	48.8	4,783
35-39	90.2	63.4	57.3	17.0	21.4	14.1	50.8	4,722
40-44	88.5	61.7	57.6	16.0	20.2	14.0	52.0	3,738
45-49	89.1	59.5	56.5	17.2	20.6	15.5	49.2	2,726
Residence								
Rural	87.8	61.8	51.8	16.8	22.6	12.1	51.0	20,284
Urban	90.2	73.0	60.9	15.0	23.6	16.5	42.8	7,580
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	85.8	56.0	50.8	16.9	23.3	10.9	50.7	11,826
Less than 5 years	89.2	59.6	51.8	14.5	20.5	12.1	53.4	2,872
5-9 years	88.5	68.4	54.9	15.9	22.0	13.4	50.0	7,030
10 or more years	93.1	79.2	61.1	16.6	24.1	18.3	41.7	6,136
Religion								
Hindu	88.2	64.7	54.4	16.6	23.1	13.3	49.2	24,334
Muslim	90.5	65.3	52.4	14.6	21.7	12.8	45.5	2,994
Christian	90.6	71.3	62.1	17.3	21.1	19.1	46.0	314
Jain	86.2	67.4	58.5	7.6	15.3	11.3	46.1	196
Others	81.4	71.3	58.0	19.5	24.1	28.5	62.5	26
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	87.6	63.8	53.2	16.4	24.8	12.1	50.3	5,015
Scheduled Tribes	86.0	58.9	51.6	15.9	21.9	11.2	50.6	2,542
Other Backward Classes	88.6	66.2	54.5	15.9	21.7	13.5	49.1	15,132
Others	90.3	64.9	56.4	17.6	25.1	15.1	45.1	4,914
Wealth index								
Lowest	84.0	55.2	49.7	17.2	22.7	8.8	51.5	3,196
Second	85.7	58.3	50.1	16.0	22.0	10.2	51.8	6,432
Middle	88.3	62.6	52.4	16.3	23.2	12.5	51.1	7,252
Fourth	90.2	68.2	55.9	16.8	22.8	14.7	48.3	6,132
Highest	93.1	78.3	63.3	15.6	23.8	19.6	40.6	4,734
Karnataka	88.4	64.9	54.3	16.3	22.9	13.4	48.7	27,864

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

* Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Among women aware of diarrhoea management.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/ treatment according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private Health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	10.1	5,327	45.2	75.2	34.6	65.6	1.0	403
25-29	7.2	2,927	50.7	79.8	29.8	68.3	0.6	167
30-34	8.2	877	40.9	83.3	25.3	78.1	1.7	59
35-39	8.4	299	40.6	59.8	(40.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	15
40-49	6.2	63	49.6	74.6	*	*	*	3
Residence								
Rural	8.9	6,994	44.1	75.3	35.8	64.0	1.1	465
Urban	9.1	2,499	51.5	80.1	24.0	77.0	0.6	182
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	9.2	3,109	40.8	70.2	34.8	63.2	2.0	198
Less than 5 years	10.9	823	47.1	82.1	42.1	62.0	0.0	73
5-9 years	9.4	2,897	44.6	80.8	33.0	68.3	0.5	218
10 or more years	7.7	2,664	54.9	77.3	24.4	74.9	0.6	158
Religion								
Hindu	8.8	7,979	44.1	75.4	33.2	66.8	1.0	525
Muslim	10.3	1,364	54.3	82.0	29.9	71.0	0.9	114
Christian	7.7	92	71.4	85.7	*	*	*	6
Jain	6.4	47	66.7	66.7	*	*	*	2
Others	*	11	*	*	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	9.5	1,919	40.8	74.4	41.7	61.2	0.0	136
Schedule Tribes	10.3	1,003	46.9	78.1	30.5	72.0	0.0	78
Other Backward Classes	8.8	5,069	46.7	76.7	31.1	67.7	1.5	340
Others	7.9	1,412	51.4	78.0	24.6	75.4	1.2	85
Wealth index								
Lowest	10.5	885	36.9	70.6	42.8	55.7	3.2	65
Second	9.2	1,751	44.0	75.6	35.1	65.8	1.7	120
Middle	9.5	2,517	37.7	75.1	35.7	63.1	0.6	176
Fourth	9.4	2,436	49.1	79.9	34.8	66.8	0.5	182
Highest	6.9	1,849	66.7	81.2	13.6	86.3	0.0	104
Karnataka (15-49)	9.0	9,493	46.1	76.6	32.5	67.6	0.9	647
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	9.0	9,317	45.5	75.8	32.2	67.9	0.9	634

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.

² Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.

³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Table 5.12 KNOWLEDGE AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics Karnataka 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹				Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children ^{**}
		Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs ²		Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility	Others	
Age group											
15-19	27.1	71.9	61.7	54.7	49.2	57.1	9.5	24.0	75.3	0.7	1,079
20-24	36.6	73.6	63.0	54.2	51.6	60.3	9.2	25.5	72.6	1.9	4,249
25-29	42.1	76.3	65.1	53.1	51.4	61.2	7.9	24.6	74.3	1.1	2,927
30-34	46.1	75.8	65.2	54.6	54.2	59.8	9.5	22.5	75.2	2.3	877
35-39	47.7	74.5	64.8	51.2	50.2	58.2	6.0	35.5	61.3	3.2	299
40-44	47.6	75.8	64.5	50.8	48.2	59.9	7.4	14.3	85.7	0.0	54
45-49	48.4	74.8	65.3	53.8	51.7	58.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	9
Residence											
Rural	42.7	73.8	63.6	52.4	49.3	58.0	8.6	28.2	70.3	1.6	6,995
Urban	44.2	78.4	67.0	54.3	55.9	63.6	9.1	17.0	81.3	1.6	2,499
Mother's education											
Non-literate ^a	39.6	71.1	62.2	50.8	46.8	56.5	8.4	23.7	73.7	2.7	3,110
Less than 5 years	43.4	74.4	62.2	50.8	49.8	56.2	12.2	39.0	59.6	1.5	823
5-9 years	43.7	75.7	64.0	54.0	52.9	61.6	8.7	25.8	72.6	1.6	2,897
10 or more years	49.2	80.9	69.6	56.2	56.8	63.7	8.1	19.1	80.3	0.6	2,664
Religion											
Hindu	43.0	74.9	64.4	52.9	51.0	59.4	8.6	25.8	72.5	1.6	7,980
Muslim	42.5	76.1	64.3	53.2	52.8	60.2	9.1	19.8	78.7	1.5	1,364
Christian	56.5	75.4	74.0	53.2	53.3	65.1	10.0	27.8	72.2	0.0	92
Jain	47.5	79.4	63.4	57.0	51.6	62.4	*	*	*	*	2
Other	57.7	79.2	60.9	41.4	32.9	67.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	53
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	41.2	73.2	66.1	53.7	50.2	58.7	9.2	30.0	67.4	2.6	1,920
Scheduled Tribes	40.8	67.6	60.6	44.8	49.3	56.6	8.3	26.7	71.4	1.9	1,003
Other Backward Classes	43.2	78.9	65.0	55.2	52.0	59.7	8.8	24.7	74.1	1.2	5,069
Others	46.4	69.3	63.4	49.1	50.8	61.2	8.0	16.8	82.1	1.2	1,412
Wealth index											
Lowest	36.9	70.7	61.4	49.3	44.4	55.5	8.9	29.0	69.0	2.0	885
Second	39.4	71.7	61.2	50.5	47.2	55.8	9.0	29.6	68.0	2.5	1,751
Middle	42.1	73.6	63.7	52.9	51.7	57.4	9.3	32.9	65.8	1.3	2,518
Fourth	45.6	77.3	65.2	55.7	53.1	63.0	8.4	23.6	76.1	0.3	2,436
Highest	50.7	79.8	69.8	54.3	56.1	64.7	8.2	10.6	86.5	2.9	1,849
Karnataka (15-49)	43.1	75.1	64.5	53.0	51.2	59.6	8.7	24.8	73.6	1.6	9,494
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	43.1	75.2	64.3	53.0	51.1	59.8	8.7	26.3	72.0	1.7	9,138

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases. ** Unweighted cases.

¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. ³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre, urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. Includes non-governmental hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

† Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Table 5.13 KNOWLEDGE OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment districts. Karnataka, 2007-08

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	Number of children**
Belgaum	34.5	9.8	57.1	12.0	71.1	364
Bagalkot	60.4	10.8	83.2	8.1	85.5	434
Bijapur	60.7	14.0	65.3	10.7	76.5	419
Gulbarga	68.3	4.6	82.5	4.3	56.5	560
Bidar	74.8	5.5	49.8	5.4	62.9	426
Raichur	51.5	12.3	74.3	13.1	84.9	540
Koppal	51.5	14.3	73.9	10.7	91.4	578
Gadag	75.1	11.1	82.3	11.1	79.1	364
Dharwad	64.9	17.1	72.7	10.6	86.3	407
Uttara Kannada	45.5	5.4	56.5	9.1	83.3	272
Haveri	56.4	7.1	79.2	13.6	88.0	348
Bellary	43.0	8.2	60.6	12.0	72.7	417
Chitradurga	81.1	4.0	85.9	3.0	81.3	336
Davanagere	70.1	8.3	79.7	11.3	80.5	384
Shimoga	70.0	6.3	93.8	8.1	91.8	306
Udupi	48.9	2.1	100.0	10.5	92.5	255
Chikmagalur	86.3	8.8	82.0	8.6	78.6	252
Tumkur	69.1	13.3	81.7	6.9	74.3	278
Kolar	65.8	9.6	79.9	3.5	85.0	315
Bangalore	84.5	7.5	97.6	6.3	94.3	245
Bangalore Rural	89.1	6.3	82.6	3.0	68.2	305
Mandya	71.9	9.5	80.0	3.8	56.5	255
Hassan	57.0	6.7	77.0	9.3	88.1	253
Dakshina Kannada	49.3	7.4	88.8	13.6	87.1	349
Kodagu	75.6	4.2	87.2	3.7	82.5	279
Mysore	71.4	11.5	80.4	11.1	78.1	297
Chamarajanagar	83.5	7.4	78.0	3.9	62.5	256
Karnataka (15-49)	64.9	9.0	76.6	8.7	80.9	9,494
Karnataka (15-44) [†]	65.9	9.0	75.8	8.7	81.1	9,138

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.

² Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice /treatment.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Karnataka, 2007-08

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.5	99.4	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.7
Any modern method ¹	99.4	99.4	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.7
Female sterilization	99.3	99.3	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.6
Male sterilization	68.5	65.6	76.3	68.6	65.7	76.6
Intra Uterine Device	75.4	71.3	86.3	76.2	72.1	87.1
Pill	79.8	76.4	88.8	80.5	77.1	89.6
Emergency contraceptive pill	47.1	42.1	60.6	47.9	42.8	61.5
Injectables	45.4	41.2	56.8	46.1	41.8	57.5
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	50.7	44.4	67.3	51.9	45.6	68.8
Female condom	22.7	18.9	33.1	23.2	19.2	33.9
Rhythm method	36.9	32.9	47.5	37.7	33.6	48.7
Withdrawal method	15.7	13.4	21.8	16.1	13.7	22.4
Others	4.6	4.1	5.7	4.5	4.1	5.6
Number of women**	27,864	20,284	7,580	25,206	18,322	6,884

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, Intra-Uterine Device, pill, condom, female condom, emergency Contraceptive Pill and Injectables

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics. Karnataka 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	99.0	99.0	61.1	98.7	69.8	79.0	45.8	45.1	48.3	20.6	33.3	12.9	3.8	6,375
25-29	99.7	99.7	69.4	99.6	80.2	84.7	51.2	48.9	56.9	26.0	40.0	16.9	4.2	4,931
30-34	99.8	99.8	70.9	99.7	79.5	82.0	50.5	48.1	55.2	24.6	40.3	17.3	4.5	4,356
35-39	99.7	99.7	72.3	99.7	78.1	79.8	48.3	45.9	52.0	23.7	40.0	17.5	4.9	4,179
40-49	99.7	99.7	72.3	99.6	76.0	77.9	45.1	43.2	48.9	22.3	37.1	16.8	5.4	5,365
No. of living children														
0	98.1	98.1	62.6	97.7	68.5	79.6	49.3	47.9	52.0	24.4	34.6	14.6	4.3	2,657
1	99.3	99.3	70.5	99.1	80.8	84.6	52.7	51.4	61.6	28.9	43.3	18.7	4.8	4,263
2	99.8	99.8	72.9	99.7	82.3	84.1	53.0	49.4	59.7	27.5	42.5	18.3	5.1	8,518
3	99.8	99.8	67.2	99.7	74.1	78.5	43.7	42.6	46.0	18.9	34.2	13.7	4.5	5,563
4+	99.8	99.7	64.0	99.7	66.7	72.5	37.4	37.4	34.0	13.9	29.2	13.0	3.2	4,205
Residence														
Rural	99.5	99.5	65.7	99.4	72.1	77.1	42.8	41.8	45.6	19.2	33.6	13.7	4.1	18,322
Urban	99.7	99.7	76.6	99.6	87.1	89.6	61.5	57.5	68.8	33.9	48.7	22.4	5.6	6,884
Education														
Non-literate ^a	99.3	99.3	59.9	99.2	61.4	67.8	34.0	33.4	28.3	10.6	24.8	9.9	2.8	10,252
Less than five years	99.5	99.5	65.6	99.3	76.4	79.1	41.4	42.8	45.7	19.1	33.8	12.8	5.0	2,549
5-9 years	99.6	99.6	70.9	99.6	83.4	87.4	53.0	50.5	61.6	25.4	40.5	16.4	5.4	6,520
10 or more years	99.9	99.9	82.7	99.7	94.0	95.8	69.4	64.7	85.0	44.6	59.0	27.8	6.4	5,885
Religion														
Hindu	99.5	99.5	68.7	99.4	75.7	79.8	47.2	45.2	50.7	22.4	37.4	15.6	4.4	21,960
Muslim	99.7	99.6	66.7	99.6	78.8	84.9	51.3	50.7	57.2	26.4	38.5	17.4	4.4	2,755
Christian	100.0	100.0	80.9	100.0	84.7	92.1	65.9	60.9	80.5	50.5	55.4	36.5	9.4	281
Jain	99.5	99.5	71.0	99.5	87.1	88.2	62.2	55.1	67.1	36.5	44.0	18.6	9.1	186
Others	(100.0)	(100.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)	(70.8)	(87.5)	(45.8)	(41.7)	(62.5)	(37.5)	(37.5)	(16.7)	(0.0)	24
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	99.3	99.3	63.8	99.2	67.7	73.5	41.5	39.9	39.2	15.6	28.0	12.1	3.7	4,476
Scheduled tribes	99.3	99.3	62.2	99.1	64.7	72.3	38.6	40.8	36.9	15.7	30.4	11.2	3.4	2,269
Other backward classes	99.7	99.7	71.4	99.5	79.1	83.3	50.4	48.3	56.6	25.2	40.3	18.1	5.0	13,730
Others	99.5	99.5	68.3	99.3	81.7	83.2	51.4	48.3	57.8	28.5	43.5	16.1	4.5	4,595
Wealth index														
Lowest	98.9	98.8	57.2	98.7	55.7	64.1	29.9	29.7	24.0	8.6	22.2	8.9	2.0	2,733
Second	99.3	99.3	60.9	99.2	65.0	70.9	36.0	36.6	33.1	12.8	26.6	10.2	3.5	5,642
Middle	99.5	99.5	65.2	99.4	73.6	78.8	43.5	42.0	45.6	17.9	32.7	13.3	4.1	6,597
Fourth	99.8	99.8	73.7	99.7	85.5	88.0	55.7	52.9	65.0	29.1	44.5	17.7	5.3	5,636
Highest	99.8	99.8	84.1	99.7	94.9	95.6	70.4	65.5	85.1	45.4	59.9	29.7	7.0	4,497
Karnataka	99.5	99.5	68.6	99.4	76.2	80.5	47.9	46.1	51.9	23.2	37.7	16.1	4.5	25,206

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Belgaum	98.3	98.3	52.2	98.0	58.6	68.4	43.4	34.3	43.1	22.6	36.4	21.8	5.3	1,079
Bagalkot	99.5	99.3	61.4	99.2	68.3	76.6	36.1	52.4	39.8	20.2	33.3	14.3	2.8	991
Bijapur	99.5	99.5	63.2	99.4	56.3	70.6	38.1	36.9	33.6	19.7	27.7	16.0	2.5	869
Gulbarga	100.0	100.0	70.9	100.0	68.1	80.0	41.9	37.5	34.4	11.5	42.6	8.6	0.7	1,019
Bidar	100.0	100.0	64.3	100.0	49.0	72.6	34.8	24.8	33.5	17.9	17.9	7.6	2.6	955
Raichur	99.6	99.3	59.1	99.3	61.0	73.5	52.0	57.1	33.8	17.6	45.5	20.1	5.1	1,212
Koppal	96.7	96.7	39.4	96.1	45.2	58.2	22.8	19.7	17.1	7.6	12.6	5.1	2.1	1,197
Gadag	99.7	99.7	71.9	99.7	72.4	76.8	44.3	42.5	42.2	14.9	22.2	14.3	8.4	933
Dharwad	99.7	99.6	64.0	99.6	79.9	82.3	45.3	40.8	48.7	11.9	40.0	10.2	1.9	1,132
Uttara Kannada	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	87.1	89.4	54.5	46.0	70.7	32.8	48.3	42.4	1.2	842
Haveri	99.8	99.8	45.4	99.7	70.4	72.7	37.0	44.5	38.5	22.9	50.1	9.6	12.7	974
Bellary	98.7	98.7	62.5	98.4	67.1	77.7	53.2	50.1	32.8	14.8	28.1	33.9	1.6	983
Chitradurga	100.0	100.0	90.6	100.0	89.5	92.8	54.7	49.4	59.7	20.5	49.8	10.9	2.3	879
Davanagere	100.0	100.0	75.5	100.0	87.1	88.5	54.4	62.3	54.0	24.5	37.2	13.1	0.1	999
Shimoga	100.0	100.0	84.3	100.0	93.7	92.5	61.4	64.8	66.3	38.8	40.5	23.7	0.7	955
Udupi	100.0	100.0	74.0	99.9	91.7	94.3	46.8	47.4	81.3	37.8	61.7	33.5	0.2	821
Chikmagalur	100.0	100.0	87.3	100.0	87.4	87.8	59.2	40.5	71.3	38.0	42.4	13.2	13.9	859
Tumkur	100.0	100.0	74.0	99.8	87.9	86.0	49.4	54.4	54.0	22.9	46.3	10.2	3.2	919
Kolar	98.4	98.4	57.6	98.4	68.6	67.3	30.4	38.0	48.5	10.6	14.6	6.6	0.0	886
Bangalore	100.0	100.0	88.6	99.8	97.0	98.0	73.6	65.5	87.5	48.2	58.0	23.1	3.7	729
Bangalore Rural	100.0	100.0	85.3	100.0	93.1	94.9	71.1	56.2	67.0	18.7	45.5	12.1	0.9	878
Mandya	100.0	100.0	80.7	100.0	81.3	84.4	53.8	33.4	63.9	29.0	42.7	13.6	7.5	888
Hassan	99.9	99.9	57.2	99.9	82.2	71.6	43.4	47.1	54.6	19.2	39.1	10.1	25.6	857
Dakshina Kannada	100.0	100.0	82.0	100.0	92.4	92.9	66.8	72.9	86.0	43.5	69.4	26.9	25.2	870
Kodagu	100.0	100.0	84.1	100.0	92.2	91.9	53.3	60.0	74.8	41.4	40.6	28.5	0.0	793
Mysore	98.9	98.9	64.6	98.3	81.2	80.6	55.3	36.0	48.0	17.9	20.8	4.1	0.1	852
Chamarajanagar	99.4	99.4	78.2	99.4	85.7	83.3	54.9	53.9	61.0	40.0	26.3	25.3	0.0	835
Karnataka	99.5	99.5	68.6	99.4	76.2	80.5	47.9	46.1	51.9	23.2	37.7	16.1	4.5	25,206

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka 2007-08

Background characteristics		Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group															
15-19		9.5	7.4	0.1	4.6	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.1	1 799
20-24		38.8	36.6	0.0	28.8	4.1	3.8	0.6	0.4	2.7	0.2	2.9	1.5	0.1	4 576
25-29		68.5	66.8	0.2	57.0	7.7	4.5	0.8	0.4	4.3	0.4	4.0	1.7	0.1	4 931
30-34		80.7	79.5	0.4	73.2	8.4	4.0	0.9	0.4	3.2	0.1	4.5	1.8	0.0	4 356
35-39		83.7	82.6	0.5	76.5	9.6	3.4	0.9	0.3	3.1	0.3	4.4	1.4	0.2	4 179
40-44		82.7	81.8	0.8	76.4	8.2	3.0	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.2	3.6	1.2	0.2	3 149
45-49		80.6	79.4	1.2	74.9	6.7	2.4	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.0	3.7	1.2	0.3	2 216
No. of living children															
0		6.1	3.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.1	2.1	1.2	0.0	2 657
1		32.5	29.0	0.2	12.2	10.0	5.0	0.8	0.5	5.3	0.4	4.6	2.2	0.1	4 263
2		80.1	78.8	0.6	71.9	10.2	4.0	0.8	0.3	4.0	0.2	4.5	1.5	0.1	8 518
3		88.3	87.7	0.5	84.7	5.5	2.8	0.7	0.1	1.5	0.1	3.1	1.2	0.1	5 563
4+		82.2	81.7	0.4	78.3	3.4	3.3	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.2	2.9	1.2	0.2	4 205
Residence															
Rural		66.7	65.5	0.4	61.3	4.5	2.4	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.1	3.0	1.1	0.1	18 322
Urban		65.6	63.3	0.4	49.8	13.5	6.5	1.1	0.4	6.4	0.5	5.6	2.4	0.1	6 884
Education															
Non-literate ^a		70.7	69.9	0.5	68.5	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.8	0.1	10 252
Less than five years		71.6	70.8	0.4	68.1	3.8	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.3	2 549
5-9 years		62.7	61.5	0.4	55.1	7.9	4.2	0.8	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.9	1.2	0.1	6 520
10 or more years		60.7	57.4	0.3	39.5	17.5	7.1	1.2	0.6	8.8	0.5	7.8	3.1	0.1	5 885
Religion															
Hindu		67.7	66.3	0.4	60.4	6.6	3.0	0.7	0.3	2.6	0.2	3.7	1.4	0.1	21 960
Muslim		56.3	54.6	0.3	43.0	8.7	7.3	0.7	0.5	4.3	0.4	3.5	1.6	0.2	2 755
Christian		58.4	53.2	0.3	39.8	12.1	3.9	0.4	0.4	7.2	0.7	9.4	3.0	0.0	281
Jain		69.9	68.9	0.0	53.9	13.9	7.4	2.7	0.5	7.5	1.2	4.6	1.5	0.0	186
Others		(66.7)	(62.5)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(0.0)	24
Castes/tribes															
Scheduled castes		64.3	63.0	0.4	60.3	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.1	2.6	1.3	0.2	4 476
Scheduled tribes		62.7	61.3	0.4	58.4	2.0	1.8	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.1	3.0	0.7	0.1	2 269
Other backward classes		66.8	65.4	0.4	57.9	7.8	4.0	0.6	0.4	3.1	0.2	3.4	1.4	0.1	13 730
Others		68.9	67.2	0.7	57.1	11.5	4.6	1.4	0.3	4.2	0.4	6.0	2.0	0.1	4 595
Wealth index															
Lowest		63.0	61.9	0.5	60.4	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.1	2 733
Second		64.2	63.3	0.4	61.5	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.6	0.8	0.1	5 642
Middle		66.5	65.4	0.3	62.2	3.3	2.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	2.3	1.0	0.1	6 597
Fourth		66.4	64.9	0.4	57.2	8.5	4.5	0.9	0.4	2.7	0.2	3.7	1.9	0.1	5 636
Highest		71.0	68.1	0.5	48.2	20.9	7.9	1.4	0.7	10.3	0.7	7.7	2.9	0.2	4 497
Karnataka (15-49)		66.4	64.9	0.4	58.2	7.0	3.5	0.7	0.3	2.9	0.2	3.7	1.5	0.1	25 206
Karnataka (15-44)[†]		65.0	63.5	0.3	56.6	7.0	3.6	0.7	0.3	3.0	0.2	3.7	1.5	0.1	22 988

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

† Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics. Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group												
15 - 19	6.9	6.3	0.0	4.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1,799
20 - 24	34.3	33.7	0.1	28.7	2.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	4,576
25 - 29	64.3	63.4	0.0	57.1	2.7	1.4	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	4,931
30 - 34	78.5	77.5	0.1	73.4	2.0	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	4,356
35 - 39	81.5	80.3	0.2	76.7	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	4,179
40 - 44	80.1	79.0	0.5	76.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	3,149
45 - 49	77.3	76.8	0.9	75.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	2,216
No. of living children												
No children	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	2,657
1 child	25.2	22.9	0.2	12.2	5.2	1.8	0.3	3.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	4,263
1 son	28.0	25.6	0.2	14.4	5.0	2.0	0.5	3.3	2.0	0.4	0.0	2,313
No son	21.9	19.6	0.1	9.6	5.3	1.5	0.2	2.7	2.0	0.3	0.0	1,950
2 children	77.2	76.1	0.3	72.0	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	8,518
1 or more sons	80.8	79.9	0.3	76.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	7,101
No sons	58.8	57.0	0.1	50.2	3.4	0.8	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	1,417
3 children	86.8	86.7	0.2	84.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	5,563
1 or more sons	89.0	88.9	0.3	87.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	5,110
No sons	62.5	61.7	0.0	57.0	1.8	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	453
4+ children	80.4	80.3	0.2	78.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	4,205
1 or more sons	81.6	81.6	0.2	79.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	3,948
No sons	61.5	60.7	0.0	59.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	257
Residence												
Rural	64.3	63.8	0.2	61.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	18,322
Urban	60.3	58.4	0.2	49.9	3.6	1.6	0.2	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.0	6,884
Education												
Non-literate ^a	69.5	69.5	0.3	68.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	10,252
Less than five years	69.7	69.6	0.1	68.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	2,549
5-9 years	59.0	58.5	0.1	55.1	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	6,520
10 or more years	54.1	51.0	0.2	39.5	5.1	1.7	0.2	3.9	2.8	0.3	0.0	5,885
Religion												
Hindu	64.9	64.0	0.2	60.5	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	21,960
Muslim	51.0	50.2	0.1	43.0	2.5	2.2	0.3	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2,755
Christian	52.4	46.8	0.3	39.8	4.3	0.3	0.0	2.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	281
Jain	65.2	64.1	0.0	53.9	4.9	1.0	0.0	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	186
Others	(54.2)	(54.2)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	94.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24

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TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS —Continued

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/Nirodh	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	62.2	61.9	0.2	60.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	4,476
Scheduled tribes	60.4	60.1	0.3	58.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2,269
Other backward classes	63.5	62.6	0.2	57.9	1.9	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	13,730
Others	64.8	63.3	0.3	57.2	2.9	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	4,595
Wealth index												
Lowest	61.2	61.4	0.3	60.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,733
Second	62.9	62.7	0.2	61.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	5,642
Middle	64.3	64.0	0.2	62.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	6,597
Fourth	62.6	61.6	0.2	57.2	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	5,636
Highest	64.0	60.9	0.2	48.2	5.6	1.6	0.3	4.5	2.8	0.3	0.0	4,497
Karnataka (15-49) †	63.2	62.3	0.2	58.3	1.7	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	25,205
Karnataka (15-44) †	61.8	60.9	0.2	56.7	1.8	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	22,988

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

* Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics Karnataka 2007-08

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/Nirodh		Spacing method [†]
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/nirodh users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	(90.9)	(9.1)	(0.0)	12	(18.2)	11	*	7	0.6
20 - 24	73.3	20.6	6.1	95	50.7	59	61.5	60	3.0
25 - 29	44.2	44.2	11.7	134	63.8	72	68.7	96	4.7
30 - 34	25.0	31.6	43.4	85	68.4	35	84.0	54	3.5
35 - 39	19.0	36.9	44.0	62	92.7	28	96.0	48	3.3
40 - 44	(8.7)	(17.4)	(73.9)	23	(100.0)	13	100.0	26	2.0
45 - 49	(0.0)	(12.5)	(87.5)	16	*	3	*	2	na
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	2	(40.0)	10	(57.9)	19	0.6
1	50.6	31.6	17.8	220	59.5	92	74.9	129	8.2
2	28.8	32.1	39.0	150	67.0	62	80.0	105	3.3
3	34.5	33.7	31.8	38	(58.3)	24	(85.7)	21	1.4
4+	(20.0)	(26.7)	(53.3)	17	88.1	33	(84.2)	19	1.7
Residence									
Rural	49.3	30.0	20.7	178	60.2	94	71.8	109	1.7
Urban	33.7	32.8	33.6	249	68.3	127	80.2	184	7.2
Education									
Non-literate ^a	(43.8)	(31.3)	(25.0)	17	77.2	27	(60.0)	10	0.5
Less than five years	*	*	*	9	(81.8)	11	*	9	1.2
5-9 years	40.8	34.1	25.1	97	54.9	67	66.0	47	2.4
10 or more years	40.5	29.6	29.9	304	66.1	116	79.6	227	9.6
Religion									
Hindu	38.7	31.5	29.8	337	62.0	151	74.5	228	2.7
Muslim	51.1	26.0	22.9	69	69.7	67	82.8	54	6.0
Christian	(25.0)	(58.3)	(16.7)	12	*	1	*	6	7.0
Jain	*	*	*	9	*	2	*	4	11.1
Others	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	*	1	5.0
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	(20.0)	(50.0)	(30.0)	13	(26.7)	15	(65.2)	23	0.8
Scheduled tribes	(61.5)	(15.4)	(23.1)	14	*	8	*	6	0.9
Other backward classes	42.8	29.5	27.7	262	66.5	154	80.3	183	3.8
Others	34.3	35.2	30.5	134	70.5	44	72.6	78	4.9
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	5	*	6	*	1	0.2
Second	(63.6)	(27.3)	(9.1)	12	67.2	25	(61.5)	13	0.7
Middle	35.7	42.4	21.9	43	54.7	35	(45.5)	22	1.2
Fourth	45.6	30.3	24.1	112	68.8	68	82.8	52	3.5
Highest	36.6	30.9	32.4	255	69.3	86	79.7	204	11.3
Karnataka	40.2	31.6	28.2	427	64.8	221	77.0	293	3.2

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Spacing method includes IUD, daily/weekly pills, Injectables, condom/nirodh and female condom. Percentage calculated out of total women but excluding pregnant women.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2000-2006

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women ^{**}
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+			
Years since sterilization									
<2	7.3	46.1	31.9	10.3	2.8	1.5	100.0	24.9	1,334
2-3	9.8	46.2	30.0	10.5	3.0	0.5	100.0	24.7	1,386
4-5	11.5	42.2	29.9	12.4	3.0	1.1	100.0	24.7	1,608
6-7	13.5	42.4	31.0	9.7	2.9	0.5	100.0	24.5	1,535
8-9	12.8	39.8	31.9	11.5	3.9	0.1	100.0	24.7	1,420
10+	14.8	45.7	30.0	8.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	21.0	7,439
No. of living children									
0	(20.0)	(40.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24.0	20
1	24.3	41.3	23.9	7.0	2.5	1.0	100.0	21.6	526
2	18.1	49.6	23.8	7.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	21.7	6,153
3	11.1	47.6	31.6	8.1	1.4	0.2	100.0	22.9	4,734
4+	4.1	31.1	42.2	17.6	4.1	0.9	100.0	25.0	3,314
Residence									
Rural	14.3	45.7	28.9	9.0	1.7	0.4	100.0	22.4	11,320
Urban	8.4	40.6	35.6	12.1	2.8	0.4	100.0	24.1	3,427
Education									
Non-literate [*]	15.2	43.8	28.9	9.6	2.1	0.4	100.0	22.6	7,070
Less than five years	15.0	46.4	29.2	7.9	1.4	0.2	100.0	23.3	1,742
5-9 years	12.4	49.1	29.0	7.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	22.9	3,603
10 or more years	5.4	38.0	38.2	14.4	3.4	0.5	100.0	22.9	2,332
Religion									
Hindu	13.4	44.9	30.1	9.4	1.9	0.3	100.0	22.8	13,338
Muslim	9.6	41.3	34.0	12.1	2.5	0.5	100.0	23.5	1,187
Christian	2.7	36.1	36.0	20.4	2.9	1.8	100.0	26.7	110
Jain	8.1	41.5	30.3	17.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	17.5	100
Others	(8.3)	(41.7)	(33.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.4)	12
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	14.8	43.3	28.8	10.4	2.0	0.6	100.0	22.9	2,717
Scheduled tribes	16.6	46.5	27.6	7.3	1.9	0.1	100.0	23.0	1,334
Other backward classes	12.0	44.4	32.0	9.5	1.8	0.3	100.0	23.1	7,980
Others	12.1	45.2	28.9	10.9	2.6	0.4	100.0	21.9	2,644
Wealth index									
Lowest	15.8	43.9	27.1	10.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	23.5	1,670
Second	15.5	46.4	27.3	8.6	1.9	0.3	100.0	22.8	3,491
Middle	14.8	46.7	28.7	8.1	1.3	0.3	100.0	21.2	4,120
Fourth	11.5	45.0	32.2	9.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	23.0	3,238
Highest	5.3	37.0	38.8	14.5	3.7	0.7	100.0	25.4	2,173
Karnataka	13.0	44.5	30.5	9.7	2.0	0.4	100.0	22.8	14,747

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'

^{*} Literates but did not attend school, are also included

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Belgaum	64.0	64.3	0.4	59.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	1,079
Bagalokot	54.5	53.7	0.3	52.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	991
Bijapur	57.6	57.3	0.2	54.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	869
Gulbarga	48.0	47.6	0.2	45.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1,019
Bidar	56.1	56.1	0.5	52.6	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	955
Raichur	49.9	49.3	0.2	47.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1,212
Koppal	52.6	52.5	0.2	51.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,197
Gadag	57.5	56.4	0.2	54.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	933
Dharwad	62.6	61.7	0.3	57.8	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1,132
Uttara Kannada	63.7	59.9	0.1	54.1	1.6	0.9	0.6	2.3	3.4	0.5	0.0	842
Haveri	62.9	62.7	0.4	60.4	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	974
Bellary	56.2	55.7	0.1	54.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	983
Chitradurga	65.0	64.9	0.0	60.9	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	879
Davanagere	66.1	66.2	0.1	62.6	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	999
Shimoga	71.2	68.9	0.4	62.9	2.5	1.3	0.2	1.5	2.3	0.3	0.0	955
Udupi	58.2	55.6	0.0	50.3	1.5	1.6	0.2	2.1	2.3	0.4	0.0	821
Chikmagalur	73.8	73.0	0.1	66.8	3.0	1.2	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	859
Tumkur	70.7	70.4	0.1	65.4	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	919
Kolar	67.9	67.6	0.0	64.8	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	886
Bangalore	60.0	59.2	0.0	46.0	6.3	1.6	0.2	4.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	729
Bangalore Rural	71.6	71.7	0.0	68.2	2.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	878
Mandya	79.0	78.6	0.1	76.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	888
Hassan	79.9	79.2	0.1	74.4	2.7	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	857
Dakshina Kannada	50.6	46.3	0.3	35.6	4.4	2.0	0.1	3.8	4.1	0.2	0.0	870
Kodagu	70.3	67.7	0.2	59.4	4.2	1.4	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.5	0.0	793
Mysore	71.4	70.9	0.1	66.7	1.8	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	852
Chamarajanagar	67.1	66.7	0.4	63.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	835
Karnataka (15-49)	63.2	62.3	0.2	58.3	1.7	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	25,206
Karnataka (15-44)†	61.8	60.9	0.2	56.7	1.8	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	22,988

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device, ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill

** Unweighted cases.

† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years

TABLE 6.9 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ¹	Private ²	Other ³	Total ⁴		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ⁸	
Age group										
15-19	(27.8)	(61.1)	(11.1)	100.0	18	91.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	83
20-24	29.2	46.8	24.0	100.0	127	88.5	10.7	0.8	100.0	1,321
25-29	19.2	57.9	23.0	100.0	173	85.4	13.6	1.0	100.0	2,816
30-34	24.7	52.6	22.8	100.0	93	84.3	14.4	1.3	100.0	3,199
35-39	21.2	59.0	19.8	100.0	80	85.6	13.4	1.0	100.0	3,211
40-44	17.5	54.7	27.9	100.0	40	86.7	12.4	0.9	100.0	2,425
45-49	.	.	.	100.0	5	86.1	13.1	0.8	100.0	1,681
No. of living children										
0	13.5	59.7	26.8	100.0	30	(90.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	100.0	20
1	25.1	51.8	23.1	100.0	229	83.0	16.1	1.0	100.0	526
2	19.8	53.7	26.5	100.0	176	83.3	15.7	1.0	100.0	6,149
3	18.5	63.3	18.2	100.0	49	87.4	11.6	1.0	100.0	4,731
4+	32.5	56.3	11.2	100.0	52	88.6	10.3	1.0	100.0	3,310
Residence										
Rural	39.6	39.6	20.9	100.0	211	90.0	9.1	0.8	100.0	11,310
Urban	11.8	64.1	24.1	100.0	325	72.0	26.4	1.5	100.0	3,426
Education										
Non-literate ⁹	53.5	33.5	13.0	100.0	38	93.0	5.9	1.1	100.0	7,065
Less than five years	(47.6)	(42.9)	(9.5)	100.0	21	90.1	9.3	0.6	100.0	1,741
5-8 years	32.2	47.7	20.1	100.0	116	82.8	16.2	1.0	100.0	3,600
9 or more years	15.2	59.3	25.5	100.0	361	65.5	33.4	1.1	100.0	2,330
Religion										
Hindu	22.8	52.9	24.2	100.0	393	86.8	12.3	0.9	100.0	13,327
Muslim	25.1	56.6	18.3	100.0	126	79.0	19.6	1.3	100.0	1,187
Christian	.	.	.	100.0	7	70.7	27.4	1.9	100.0	110
Jain	.	.	.	100.0	9	60.5	37.5	2.0	100.0	100
Others	.	.	.	100.0	1	(75.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	32.5	47.7	19.8	100.0	40	92.1	7.1	0.8	100.0	2,714
Scheduled tribes	(21.4)	(50.0)	(28.6)	100.0	14	91.5	7.4	1.1	100.0	1,333
Other backward classes	25.2	53.2	21.5	100.0	350	84.8	14.1	1.0	100.0	7,975
Others	13.2	59.7	27.2	100.0	129	79.7	19.3	1.0	100.0	2,642
Wealth index										
Lowest	.	.	.	100.0	7	93.5	5.1	1.4	100.0	1,667
Second	61.0	28.8	10.2	100.0	39	94.0	5.4	0.5	100.0	3,488
Middle	33.7	49.7	16.7	100.0	59	91.8	7.4	0.8	100.0	4,118
Fourth	26.7	47.7	25.6	100.0	124	82.8	16.1	1.1	100.0	3,238
Highest	13.0	62.2	24.9	100.0	305	60.3	38.1	1.6	100.0	2,170
Karnataka	22.8	54.3	22.8	100.0	536	85.8	13.2	1.0	100.0	14,736

Note: Spacing method includes - pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes - male sterilization and female sterilization.

(1) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

² Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

³ Unweighted cases.

⁴ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.

⁵ Hospital, Dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC, Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Centre, ANM, Mobile clinic, Anganwadi, ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.

⁶ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector.

⁷ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.

⁸ Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.

⁹ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.

¹⁰ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know.

¹¹ Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total ¹	Number of women ^{**}
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Belgaum	94.7	93.1	3.6	3.3	100.0	665
Bagalkot	71.3	94.9	1.6	3.5	100.0	519
Bijapur	71.6	96.1	1.2	2.7	100.0	475
Gulbarga	82.3	98.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	462
Bidar	66.4	99.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	515
Raichur	77.4	96.0	3.5	0.4	100.0	583
Koppal	86.1	95.9	0.7	3.3	100.0	621
Gadag	81.6	98.3	0.2	1.5	100.0	514
Dharwad	78.6	95.0	2.5	2.5	100.0	668
Uttara Kannada	75.4	96.5	2.3	1.2	100.0	457
Haveri	84.1	95.4	3.4	1.2	100.0	592
Bellary	69.5	92.8	4.0	3.2	100.0	559
Chitradurga	88.9	98.1	0.2	1.7	100.0	538
Davanagere	76.7	99.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	620
Shimoga	80.5	97.9	0.2	1.9	100.0	606
Udupi	68.8	97.9	0.4	1.8	100.0	420
Chikmagalur	78.6	97.6	1.1	1.3	100.0	578
Tumkur	87.5	94.5	5.1	0.4	100.0	601
Kolar	79.6	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	575
Bangalore	62.2	98.1	1.0	1.0	100.0	354
Bangalore Rural	87.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	600
Mandya	87.7	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	675
Hassan	79.1	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	640
Dakshina Kannada	71.6	97.8	0.4	1.8	100.0	311
Kodagu	85.6	99.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	470
Mysore	86.8	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	566
Chamarajanagar	91.1	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	552
Karnataka	79.3	97.4	1.3	1.3	100.0	14,736

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 6.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Karnataka, 2007-08

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	16.6	34.0	18.5
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	9.4	7.9	9.0
Number of current users**	14,681	427	221
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	45.3	21.2	(22.7)
Body ache/ backache	68.3	21.2	(31.8)
Abdominal pain	39.0	15.1	(27.3)
Weight gain	3.7	5.8	(13.6)
Dizziness	20.2	5.2	(22.7)
Nausea/vomiting	8.0	0.0	(13.6)
Fever	5.8	0.0	(4.50)
Breast tenderness	1.5	0.0	(4.5)
Irregular periods	7.5	13.5	(9.1)
Excessive bleeding	7.6	28.6	(4.5)
Spotting	0.4	0.0	(0.0)
Amenorrhoea	2.3	0.0	(4.5)
Cramps	19.1	2.5	(13.6)
Decreased libido	1.2	0.0	(4.5)
Rashes/allergy	2.4	0.0	(4.5)
Infection	2.7	0.0	(0.0)
Others	15.1	20.5	(18.2)
Number of users with side effects**	1,403	38	22
Percentage of women received treatment	80.4	65.8	(50.0)
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	40.0	52.3	(45.5)
Private health facility	58.0	47.7	(54.5)
Other	2.0	0.0	(0.0)
Number of women with treatment taken**	1,128	25	11
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.			
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.			
** Unweighted cases.			
¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.			

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	(84.6)	(7.7)	(7.7)	13
20 - 24	79.3	12.7	8.0	111
25 - 29	67.5	16.7	15.8	120
30 - 34	49.4	23.4	27.2	52
35 - 39	25.3	32.3	42.5	41
40 - 44	11.2	40.4	48.4	35
45 - 49	(15.8)	(21.1)	(63.2)	19
No. of living children				
0	79.9	8.7	11.4	35
1	67.8	16.0	16.2	176
2	47.4	24.6	28.0	114
3	44.9	15.9	39.2	38
4+	17.7	46.7	35.6	28
Residence				
Rural	60.7	19.5	19.8	211
Urban	52.7	20.7	26.6	180
Education				
Non-literate ^a	53.7	19.2	27.1	41
Less than five years	(43.5)	(39.1)	(17.4)	23
5-9 years	61.1	23.4	15.5	116
10 or more years	56.9	16.4	26.7	211
Religion				
Hindu	57.2	20.0	22.8	297
Muslim	59.0	20.7	20.3	78
Sikh	*	*	*	8
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	6
Others	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	69.0	19.0	11.9	42
Scheduled tribes	60.0	16.0	24.0	25
Other backward classes	55.5	19.7	24.8	232
Others	54.1	22.2	23.7	89
Wealth index				
Lowest	(66.7)	(14.3)	(19.0)	22
Second	(60.0)	(25.0)	(15.0)	20
Middle	63.3	22.6	14.1	71
Fourth	57.8	19.1	23.0	114
Highest	51.9	19.9	28.3	164
Karnataka	57.0	20.1	22.9	391

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases

¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.

² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						1,675
15 - 19	1.2	19.9	12.3	30.3	57.3	3,003
20 - 24	1.9	27.7	22.5	34.9	42.6	1,759
25 - 29	1.7	26.4	26.4	35.5	38.1	936
30 - 34	1.9	19.5	30.2	32.3	37.6	776
35 - 39	1.0	10.8	24.9	27.5	47.6	627
40 - 44	0.3	2.7	26.4	21.4	52.2	503
45 - 49	0.0	1.6	19.4	10.7	69.8	
No. of living children						2,590
0	0.3	10.4	5.6	16.0	78.5	3,186
1	2.7	25.1	14.8	38.3	47.0	1,947
2	1.3	29.4	33.3	34.1	32.6	733
3	0.6	28.2	33.5	39.8	26.7	823
4+	1.3	13.2	48.3	25.2	26.5	
Residence						6,538
Rural	1.4	21.3	22.0	33.9	44.0	2,741
Urban	1.6	20.6	24.1	32.3	43.6	
Education						3,134
Non-literate ^a	0.4	18.7	19.4	35.5	45.1	773
Less than five years	1.2	21.4	21.8	30.7	47.5	2,670
5-9 years	1.4	22.8	22.1	30.4	47.5	2,702
10 or more years	2.9	22.1	26.2	35.3	38.4	
Religion						7,719
Hindu	1.4	21.3	22.4	34.0	43.7	1,349
Muslim	1.9	20.4	23.0	31.4	45.7	135
Christian	1.5	16.4	33.2	25.4	41.4	65
Jain	4.7	15.4	30.4	30.0	39.6	11
Others	(0.0)	(27.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	
Castes/tribes						1,692
Scheduled castes	0.6	21.2	23.4	36.2	40.3	901
Scheduled tribes	1.0	22.1	20.0	31.1	49.0	5,012
Other backward classes	1.7	21.7	23.2	31.7	45.2	1,619
Others	1.9	16.6	21.6	38.8	39.6	
Wealth index						1,060
Lowest	0.6	22.4	22.2	34.6	43.2	2,095
Second	1.1	22.0	17.0	37.8	45.1	2,357
Middle	1.4	21.2	22.4	32.6	45.0	2,107
Fourth	1.8	22.0	27.7	28.1	44.2	1,619
Highest	2.1	17.6	24.6	35.5	39.9	
Karnataka	1.5	21.1	22.6	33.5	43.9	9,279

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases (Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases').

* Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm, Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Unprotected and Others).

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Karnataka, 2007-08

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	13.5	12.9	15.2
Number of Non-users**	9,279	6,538	2,741
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	27.1	33.3	22.1
Number of traditional method users**	255	110	145
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	63.8	65.4	60.6
Male sterilization	2.6	2.5	2.8
IUD	36.1	35.6	37.0
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	2.3	2.7	1.5
Condom/Nirodh	4.6	4.5	4.7
Female condom	0.4	0.2	0.9
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	3.4	3.1	4.0
Withdrawal	0.7	0.7	0.6
Others	0.1	0.0	0.4
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	17.2	16.4	18.9
Number of non-users (15-44)**[†]	7,220	5,072	2,148
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) [†]	16.9	17.4	15.6
Number of current users (15-44)**[†]	13,981	10,418	3,563
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	90.0	90.1	89.6
Number of users (15-44)**[†]	13,428	10,189	3,239

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 6.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	*	*	*	9
20 - 24	33.9	12.2	53.9	28
25 - 29	28.1	0.0	71.9	50
30 - 34	26.6	5.4	67.9	50
35 - 39	27.4	7.1	65.5	57
40 - 44	33.0	4.0	63.0	37
45 - 49	(38.5)	(0.0)	(61.5)	14
No. of living children				
0	(14.3)	(14.3)	(71.4)	13
1	30.2	4.4	65.4	99
2	35.4	3.8	60.8	103
3	(17.6)	(11.8)	(70.6)	22
4+	*	*	*	8
Residence				
Rural	28.2	3.6	68.2	104
Urban	31.8	6.3	61.9	141
Education				
Non-literate ^a	(40.0)	(0.0)	(60.0)	15
Less than five years	*	*	*	8
5-9 years	28.9	7.4	63.8	37
10 or more years	30.6	5.2	64.2	185
Religion				
Hindu	31.1	4.1	64.8	203
Muslim	(27.8)	(11.1)	(61.1)	23
Christian	(27.3)	(0.0)	(72.7)	16
Jain	*	*	*	3
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	(42.9)	(0.0)	(57.1)	22
Scheduled tribes	*	*	*	9
Other backward classes	21.9	3.6	74.5	137
Others	46.4	8.6	45.0	76
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	3
Second	(42.9)	(14.3)	(42.9)	11
Middle	(25.0)	(10.0)	(65.0)	24
Fourth	28.1	0.0	71.9	59
Highest	32.6	5.7	61.7	145
Karnataka	30.2	5.0	64.8	245

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Unmet need for FP				
Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	31.2	2.0	33.2	1,799
20 - 24	19.7	6.2	25.9	4,576
25 - 29	8.3	7.0	15.3	4,931
30 - 34	2.4	7.5	9.9	4,356
35 - 39	0.5	9.1	9.6	4,179
40 - 44	0.1	7.7	7.8	3,149
45 - 49	0.1	5.3	5.4	2,216
Number of living children				
0	8.6	2.0	10.6	2,657
1	26.9	9.4	36.3	4,263
2	5.0	8.0	13.0	8,518
3	2.4	4.9	7.3	5,563
4+	1.5	7.7	9.2	4,205
Residence				
Rural	8.3	5.9	14.2	18,322
Urban	7.0	9.6	16.6	6,884
Education				
Non-literate ^a	5.9	5.5	11.4	10,252
Less than five years	5.9	5.6	11.5	2,549
5-9 years	9.7	6.1	15.8	6,520
10 or more years	10.3	10.8	21.1	5,885
Religion				
Hindu	7.6	6.3	13.9	21,960
Muslim	10.9	9.8	20.7	2,755
Christian	7.8	17.9	25.7	281
Jain	3.7	9.1	12.8	186
Others	(16.2)	(12.7)	(28.9)	24
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	8.8	5.6	14.4	4,476
Scheduled tribes	9.5	5.8	15.3	2,269
Other backward classes	7.7	7.1	14.8	13,730
Others	7.2	8.0	15.2	4,595
Wealth index				
Lowest	9.2	6.7	15.9	2,733
Second	8.7	4.9	13.6	5,642
Middle	8.4	5.0	13.4	6,597
Fourth	8.0	7.6	15.6	5,636
Highest	5.4	11.3	16.7	4,497
Karnataka (15-49)	7.9	6.9	14.8	25,206
Karnataka (15-44) [†]	8.7	7.1	15.8	22,988

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years nor later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Belgaum	10.5	4.2	14.7	1,079
Bagalkot	12.7	4.9	17.6	991
Bijapur	10.9	5.7	16.6	869
Gulbarga	11.3	10.8	22.1	1,019
Bidar	11.5	8.2	19.7	955
Raichur	9.9	6.2	16.1	1,212
Koppal	13.6	6.0	19.6	1,197
Gadag	9.4	6.5	15.9	933
Dharwad	8.9	5.5	14.4	1,132
Uttara Kannada	4.9	12	16.9	842
Haveri	8.0	4.6	12.6	974
Bellary	9.8	6.1	15.9	983
Chitradurga	7.2	5.0	12.2	879
Davanagere	6.3	5.6	11.9	999
Shimoga	6.8	6.0	12.8	955
Udupi	6.0	12.7	18.7	821
Chikmagalur	5.7	6.5	12.2	859
Tumkur	5.4	7.4	12.8	919
Kolar	6.2	5.7	11.9	886
Bangalore	4.8	11.6	16.4	729
Bangalore Rural	5.7	3.7	9.4	878
Mandya	4.7	3.0	7.7	888
Hassan	4.4	4.8	9.2	857
Dakshina Kannada	9.7	17.0	26.7	870
Kodagu	3.5	10.2	13.7	793
Mysore	4.9	7.1	12	852
Chamarajanagar	5.6	5.7	11.3	835
Karnataka (15-49)	7.9	6.9	14.8	25,206
Karnataka (15-44) [†]	8.7	7.1	15.8	22,988

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem							Number of women who had menstruation problem**	
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding		Blood clots/excessive bleeding
Age group											
15-19	19.9	1,109	2.7	74.9	5.0	28.1	12.2	5.9	0.9	7.3	220
20-24	17.6	3,174	3.6	69.0	5.2	24.8	17.6	7.4	4.2	5.3	558
25-29	16.2	4,478	3.4	66.8	6.7	22.9	18.3	10.6	4.2	7.0	727
30-34	16.5	4,413	4.0	61.6	8.5	28.3	19.0	12.1	4.6	6.9	726
35-39	15.2	4,118	3.1	57.2	7.8	33.1	18.6	9.6	4.9	7.9	628
40-44	17.4	2,509	4.2	45.8	10.1	41.9	19.0	7.6	4.8	7.6	437
45-49	19.7	1,099	5.5	41.2	9.2	44.8	24.9	6.0	6.0	4.6	217
Place of residence											
Rural	17.3	14,950	3.2	61.1	7.7	30.0	18.2	9.7	4.6	6.8	2,588
Urban	15.4	5,950	5.1	59.3	6.8	30.7	19.3	8.0	3.6	7.0	925
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years	17.8	11,154	3.7	62.2	7.4	30.8	18.5	10.0	4.7	7.3	1,989
18 years & above	15.6	9,746	3.7	58.7	7.6	29.4	18.5	8.3	3.9	6.3	1,524
Marital duration											
0-4	17.3	2,780	3.1	71.9	5.0	23.4	13.7	5.8	2.7	6.2	482
5-9	15.9	3,901	3.4	66.3	6.1	27.5	20.2	8.7	3.9	6.4	621
10-14	16.8	4,317	3.0	61.7	8.3	26.3	17.6	10.5	4.6	6.9	725
15+	17.0	9,871	4.3	55.0	8.4	34.8	19.6	9.9	4.9	7.1	1,681
Education											
Non-literate ^a	16.9	8,523	4.0	60.9	8.8	30.5	18.9	10.3	5.5	8.0	1,440
Less than 5 yrs	20.3	2,101	4.5	61.0	8.6	29.3	18.7	9.9	4.0	5.8	428
5-9 years	18.4	5,318	3.5	60.8	6.7	30.4	18.4	8.2	3.7	6.2	978
10 or more years	13.4	4,958	2.8	59.8	5.3	30.0	17.5	8.2	3.0	5.9	667
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	16.5	6,452	3.5	63.3	7.1	30.4	19.3	9.6	5.3	7.4	1,068
Less than 5 yrs	20.9	2,334	3.5	60.6	7.9	32.4	17.7	10.4	3.1	7.2	486
5-9 years	17.9	4,933	3.1	58.2	8.3	31.4	18.2	9.3	3.6	6.7	882
10 or more years	14.9	7,181	4.5	60.2	7.0	28.1	18.3	8.5	4.5	6.2	1,077
Religion											
Hindu	16.5	18,275	3.6	59.9	7.4	31.0	18.6	9.1	4.3	6.8	3,011
Muslim	19.5	2,205	4.6	65.1	8.2	25.7	17.4	10.4	5.1	6.0	434
Christian	19.2	254	2.1	69.1	6.0	20.7	20.9	14.4	2.2	12.6	48
Jain	11.0	147	(6.3) ⁺	(43.8) ⁺	(6.3) ⁺	(43.8) ⁺	(25.0) ⁺	(6.3) ⁺	(6.3) ⁺	(12.5) ⁺	16
Other	(21.1)	19	(6.3) ⁺	(43.8) ⁺	(6.3) ⁺	(43.8) ⁺	(25.0) ⁺	(6.3) ⁺	(6.3) ⁺	(12.5) ⁺	4

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TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS - Continued

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS - Continued											
Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms						Number of women who had menstruation problem**		
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding		Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	18.4	3,665	4.0	63.2	7.5	29.9	19.6	9.8	5.0	6.9	676
Scheduled Tribes	15.2	1,860	4.2	64.4	6.4	26.9	18.1	9.6	3.9	7.5	282
Other Backward Classes	17.0	11,367	3.6	60.8	7.5	29.9	18.1	8.1	3.9	6.8	1,932
Others	15.4	3,812	3.4	54.8	8.2	32.9	19.4	12.2	5.1	6.6	588
Wealth Index***											
Lowest	17.0	2,350	2.5	68.1	6.6	24.6	17.9	10.1	5.5	5.5	398
Second	17.1	4,693	3.4	61.6	8.3	31.4	18.1	9.9	4.3	8.2	799
Middle	17.8	5,276	4.7	61.2	7.4	29.6	18.0	9.4	4.7	7.0	938
Fourth	17.2	4,640	3.6	59.7	7.8	29.9	19.1	10.0	3.9	5.6	802
Highest	14.5	3,856	3.5	54.6	7.0	33.9	18.9	6.5	3.7	7.3	563
Karnataka	16.8	20,900	3.7	60.7	7.5	30.2	18.5	9.3	4.4	6.8	3,513

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

*** 85 cases are missing in wealth index.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

1 Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

2 Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ad ult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other		
Age group														
15-19	29.5	1,895	22.8	50.2	9.9	24.3	27.5	20.5	11.7	6.1	62.5	28.1	558	
20-24	35.0	4,749	30.0	57.7	11.7	30.3	34.0	12.5	11.7	6.7	57.2	25.4	1,665	
25-29	40.1	5,251	30.8	58.5	13.6	31.2	35.9	9.4	11.1	6.5	58.8	27.5	2,106	
30-34	39.1	4,783	29.0	54.9	12.0	28.8	35.0	6.4	11.4	5.5	60.0	28.7	1,870	
35-39	38.0	4,722	30.5	53.1	10.7	27.0	34.7	6.4	12.0	4.6	58.1	28.9	1,797	
40-44	36.6	3,738	28.6	54.8	10.9	26.0	34.4	5.9	12.0	4.7	55.6	29.0	1,369	
45-49	35.4	2,726	27.3	52.9	10.4	25.1	34.7	6.1	10.3	4.2	60.7	31.5	968	
Residence														
Rural	34.7	20,284	27.4	47.3	8.8	21.1	33.6	7.3	12.3	5.1	59.5	31.3	7,029	
Urban	43.3	7,580	33.2	72.5	17.7	43.5	36.2	11.6	9.8	6.5	56.6	21.7	3,304	
Age at consummation of marriage														
Below 18 years	31.2	15,150	21.3	41.6	6.9	13.3	31.2	5.0	12.5	5.4	63.8	34.3	4,721	
18 years & above	44.1	12,714	35.9	66.8	15.6	40.8	37.2	11.7	10.6	5.7	54.2	23.1	5,612	
Marital duration														
0-4	39.0	4,605	33.4	65.2	14.1	40.0	33.4	18.4	9.4	5.7	55.3	21.9	1,800	
5-9	38.6	4,869	31.0	59.6	14.0	33.6	36.5	9.6	12.1	6.7	57.8	26.3	1,878	
10-14	40.1	4,819	30.0	57.1	12.6	28.5	35.7	6.9	11.4	6.4	58.4	27.0	1,934	
15+	34.7	13,534	26.6	49.0	9.3	21.5	33.5	5.2	12.0	4.7	60.1	31.9	4,700	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	25.5	11,826	19.4	32.1	3.3	3.7	26.8	1.6	13.8	4.3	65.3	37.8	3,012	
Less than 5 yrs	34.6	2,872	26.3	42.9	6.2	9.0	30.4	2.1	11.4	3.4	58.1	38.3	995	
5-9 years	40.2	7,030	31.6	58.1	10.7	26.9	34.6	6.2	9.5	4.5	60.0	26.9	2,824	
10 or more years	56.9	6,136	36.6	76.6	21.1	56.0	42.0	18.5	11.2	8.1	51.8	18.1	3,502	
Husband's education														
Non-literate ^a	26.1	8,948	21.1	33.7	3.7	7.2	28.1	3.0	12.9	3.5	64.5	36.6	2,339	
Less than 5 years	33.2	3,128	25.0	40.5	7.1	14.2	30.9	3.9	13.2	3.9	57.5	37.9	1,038	
5-9 years	37.8	6,633	30.6	54.8	9.9	22.3	33.5	6.0	10.8	4.8	60.4	30.0	2,505	
10 or more years	48.5	9,155	33.7	70.4	17.8	46.0	39.1	14.2	10.8	7.5	54.7	20.5	4,451	
Religion														
Hindu	37.0	24,334	28.9	54.0	11.3	27.7	34.2	8.5	11.8	5.6	59.0	28.9	9,018	
Muslim	35.0	2,994	29.3	61.7	12.5	27.5	34.3	8.2	9.7	5.3	56.2	25.5	1,046	
Christian	52.9	314	38.8	77.3	21.1	56.4	43.4	14.1	10.7	5.4	57.4	14.1	168	
Jain	46.0	196	43.3	70.7	15.5	44.8	42.9	14.6	7.6	4.7	47.7	17.9	90	
Others	43.6	26	(45.5)	(72.7)	(27.3)	(27.3)	(54.5)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(45.5)	(27.3)	11	

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Contd.

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued												
Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge									Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/friends	
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	29.6	5,015	28.5	42.0	9.9	18.7	33.6	6.5	14.7	6.3	64.0	30.6
Scheduled Tribes	29.9	2,542	19.5	40.7	5.5	15.7	31.2	5.1	13.8	3.9	57.2	39.3
Other Backward Classes	38.1	15,132	29.5	57.4	11.9	29.1	35.1	9.1	10.4	5.9	59.8	26.5
Others	44.9	4,914	32.3	64.5	14.3	37.1	34.6	10.0	11.3	4.8	52.5	27.1
												1,487
												761
												5,775
												2,207

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

** Unweighted cases.

*** 118 cases are missing in wealth index.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

¹ Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

² Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.

³ Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ Mela.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Heard of RTI/STI	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI							Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
		Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	29.5	35.8	21.9	20.1	10.5	76.9	21.5	5.7	558
20-24	35.0	44.1	31.0	26.9	11.0	72.3	20.2	7.9	1,665
25-29	40.1	47.6	32.9	33.2	12.5	71.4	21.0	8.2	2,106
30-34	39.1	47.9	34.2	31.9	12.9	70.5	21.0	8.9	1,870
35-39	38.0	48.0	30.8	32.6	12.3	69.8	19.5	9.8	1,797
40-44	36.6	45.9	32.8	30.9	13.0	70.6	21.4	9.4	1,369
45-49	35.4	47.9	32.5	34.0	11.8	69.4	20.0	8.6	968
Residence									
Rural	34.7	44.6	29.7	28.3	11.5	70.0	19.4	8.5	7,029
Urban	43.3	49.8	36.2	36.2	13.5	73.3	23.0	8.8	3,304
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	31.2	43.3	27.9	27.5	9.1	69.9	19.0	6.6	4,721
18 years & above	44.1	48.8	35.0	33.6	14.6	72.1	21.8	10.3	5,612
Marital duration									
0-4	39.0	43.3	30.2	27.9	13.5	74.2	22.1	9.6	1,800
5-9	38.6	47.8	34.3	31.1	12.2	72.0	20.3	8.4	1,878
10-14	40.1	47.0	32.4	33.3	12.5	70.6	21.7	8.7	1,934
15+	34.7	46.7	31.3	31.1	11.6	69.7	19.7	8.3	4,700
Education									
Non-literate ^a	25.5	42.8	25.9	24.7	8.3	67.0	16.4	5.7	3,012
Less than 5 yrs	34.6	41.5	26.6	26.5	8.5	71.9	13.3	8.7	995
5-9 years	40.2	45.2	30.4	31.0	10.6	70.2	19.6	9.3	2,824
10 or more years	56.9	51.2	38.7	36.6	17.2	74.7	26.3	10.3	3,502
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	26.1	42.5	25.7	25.3	7.8	66.6	16.3	7.0	2,339
Less than 5 years	33.2	43.9	27.6	25.0	7.4	69.2	15.6	7.6	1,038
5-9 years	37.8	46.0	31.2	31.4	11.3	70.9	17.7	8.6	2,505
10 or more years	48.5	48.9	36.0	34.6	15.8	73.7	25.2	9.6	4,451
Religion									
Hindu	37.0	46.4	31.7	30.6	12.4	71.1	20.7	8.7	9,018
Muslim	35.0	45.7	32.9	31.8	9.6	70.5	18.2	7.2	1,046
Christian	52.9	48.6	34.0	32.6	13.2	76.4	22.2	13.9	168
Jain	46.0	43.8	31.7	42.6	20.4	71.8	29.2	7.4	90
Others	(42.3)	(50.0)	(30.0)	(30.0)	(10.0)	(60.0)	(30.0)	(20.0)	11
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	29.6	45.3	31.6	28.6	10.2	68.0	19.4	7.5	1,487
Scheduled Tribes	29.9	46.6	27.3	31.8	7.9	70.6	16.5	6.4	761
Other Backward Classes	38.1	47.5	33.7	32.5	12.9	69.7	20.9	9.2	5,775
Others	44.9	44.5	29.1	28.4	12.9	76.6	21.9	8.9	2,207
Wealth index									
Lowest	25.2	39.3	25.2	22.7	6.9	69.6	15.4	4.2	806
Second	28.5	43.7	26.4	25.6	9.4	67.9	17.8	7.2	1,834
Middle	34.3	44.9	28.7	27.3	10.7	70.1	18.3	8.2	2,490
Fourth	41.6	47.4	33.7	32.4	12.3	71.8	20.9	9.1	2,553
Highest	55.0	50.3	38.3	38.3	16.5	73.8	25.4	10.7	2,610
Karnataka (15-49)	37.1	46.4	31.9	30.9	12.2	71.1	20.6	8.6	10,333
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	37.4	46.0	32.0	30.8	12.2	71.2	20.8	8.5	8,631

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹						Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²		
Age group										
15-19	8.9	13.0	2.2	0.7	5.8	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.3	1,895
20-24	11.6	13.8	3.1	1.0	5.3	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.6	4,749
25-29	12.7	15.5	3.1	1.0	6.1	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.5	5,251
30-34	12.6	16.6	3.1	0.8	5.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	4,783
35-39	10.9	14.4	3.0	0.9	4.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	4,722
40-44	8.5	12.6	2.7	0.6	3.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	3,738
45-49	4.8	9.6	1.5	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	2,726
Residence										
Rural	11.5	14.7	3.0	0.8	5.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	20,284
Urban	8.2	12.5	2.2	0.8	4.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	7,580
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	11.3	14.9	2.8	0.8	5.4	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	15,150
18 years & above	9.7	13.1	2.8	0.8	4.5	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.5	12,714
Marital duration										
0-4	9.3	12.6	2.7	0.9	5.1	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.7	4,605
5-9	12.2	13.7	3.0	1.0	5.3	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	4,869
10-14	12.4	16.1	3.1	0.8	5.9	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.2	4,819
15+	9.8	14.0	2.7	0.7	4.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	13,534
Education										
Non-literate ^a	11.1	14.6	2.7	0.8	5.2	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	11,826
Less than 5 yrs	13.9	17.9	4.1	1.0	5.4	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.5	2,872
5-9 years	11.1	14.0	2.9	0.8	5.2	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.5	7,030
10 or more years	7.4	11.3	2.3	0.7	3.9	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.4	6,136
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	11.1	14.2	2.6	0.8	5.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	8,948
Less than 5 years	14.8	18.3	3.7	1.1	6.3	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.4	3,128
5-9 years	11.3	14.2	3.1	0.7	4.6	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.5	6,633
10 or more years	8.2	12.4	2.6	0.8	4.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.3	9,155
Religion										
Hindu	10.4	13.8	2.8	0.8	4.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	24,334
Muslim	12.6	16.3	3.2	0.6	5.2	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.6	2,994
Christian	8.0	15.8	4.3	2.1	5.2	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.9	314
Jain	10.8	15.3	1.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	196
Others	3.8	7.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26

Contd.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	10.4	13.3	2.7	0.8	5.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.1	5,015
Scheduled Tribes	11.1	14.3	2.7	0.8	5.3	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.4	2,542
Other Backward Classes	10.9	14.0	3.0	0.8	4.5	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	15,132
Others	9.3	14.8	2.4	1.0	5.5	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.4	4,914
Wealth index										
Lowest	12.5	15.7	3.1	0.8	5.9	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.5	3,196
Second	11.9	14.5	2.9	1.0	5.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.3	6,432
Middle	11.7	15.6	3.2	0.8	5.2	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.4	7,252
Fourth	9.9	13.7	2.8	0.8	5.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.4	6,132
Highest	6.8	10.6	2.0	0.6	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	4,734
Karnataka (15-49)	10.6	14.1	2.8	0.8	5.0	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.4	27,864
Karnataka (15-44) [†]	11.3	15.0	3.0	0.9	5.3	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	22,988

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

*** 118 cases are missing in wealth index.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.

² Only for currently married women.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics. Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment ¹ for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	39.3	31.4	347	26.2	68.4	5.4	112
20-24	48.7	36.1	1,000	30.7	63.3	5.9	367
25-29	51.7	39.1	1,215	28.8	68.4	2.9	487
30-34	53.7	44.6	1,134	32.4	63.6	4.0	518
35-39	51.4	43.0	990	34.2	61.7	4.1	438
40-44	51.0	43.8	673	35.9	61.1	3.0	310
45-49	58.3	47.7	339	34.6	59.7	5.7	178
Residence							
Rural	49.4	40.3	4,341	34.5	61.1	4.4	1,801
Urban	56.4	43.6	1,357	24.8	72.0	3.2	609
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	48.6	40.0	3,276	32.6	63.0	4.5	1,365
18 years & above	54.4	42.4	2,422	31.5	64.9	3.7	1,045
Marital duration							
0-4	49.0	36.8	860	30.1	65.1	4.7	322
5-9	48.4	35.3	1,027	26.8	68.6	4.6	369
10-14	53.3	42.6	1,113	30.3	65.3	4.4	482
15+	51.8	43.9	2,689	34.9	61.4	3.7	1,234
Education							
Non-literate ^a	47.5	39.8	2,515	34.0	62.2	3.8	1,046
Less than 5 yrs	49.6	41.9	731	35.5	60.3	4.2	311
5-9 years	52.3	40.5	1,463	33.4	61.5	5.1	607
10 or more years	59.4	44.5	989	23.4	73.2	3.4	446
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	46.5	38.7	1,855	36.0	59.9	4.1	756
Less than 5 years	50.6	41.9	850	36.9	59.8	3.3	361
5-9 years	51.4	40.4	1,379	33.4	62.6	3.9	570
10 or more years	56.3	43.8	1,614	24.4	70.8	4.8	723
Religion							
Hindu	50.5	40.6	4,887	32.8	63.1	4.2	2,048
Muslim	53.5	44.2	696	29.0	67.1	3.9	314
Christian	62.0	38.1	65	27.0	64.8	8.2	26
Jain	55.3	44.4	47	(14.3)	(85.7)	(0.0)	21
Others	*	*	3	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	50.9	40.3	985	34.9	60.7	4.4	411
Scheduled Tribes	44.4	34.6	539	37.8	55.9	6.3	193
Other Backward Classes	51.0	41.6	3,119	31.9	64.7	3.4	1,330
Others	54.4	43.1	988	28.0	67.5	4.5	444
Wealth index							
Lowest	45.6	38.0	722	33.6	61.8	4.6	287
Second	46.2	37.9	1,386	39.0	56.9	4.2	550
Middle	50.6	41.1	1,643	34.1	62.8	3.1	692
Fourth	54.7	44.4	1,206	30.6	64.0	5.4	546
Highest	60.6	44.4	716	17.6	78.9	3.5	323
Karnataka	51.1	41.0	5,698	32.1	63.8	4.1	2,410

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem).

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Karnataka, 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
Belgaum	39.5	14.1	22.3	1,188	38.5	381
Bagalkot	38.5	5.8	14.9	1,161	41.1	202
Bijapur	45.2	4.5	19.7	998	47.9	199
Gulbarga	27.0	5.7	12.9	1,157	51.9	182
Bidar	32.8	3.0	5.2	1,063	43.7	85
Raichur	36.2	12.7	20.1	1,336	36.2	356
Koppal	18.3	17.5	21.1	1,342	44.9	393
Gadag	39.9	17.8	8.4	1,062	24.7	241
Dharwad	43.6	10.7	26.8	1,246	51.9	400
Uttara Kannada	45.0	14.5	19.0	894	43.4	240
Haveri	47.6	22.6	21.1	1,092	43.9	371
Bellary	33.1	13.8	24.8	1,089	39.4	325
Chitradurga	42.6	6.9	13.2	964	52.3	161
Davanagere	34.6	6.6	8.9	1,097	32.9	148
Shimoga	33.9	11.0	6.6	1,051	25.3	159
Udupi	43.0	11.0	14.3	880	34.7	195
Chikmagalur	39.3	6.9	9.4	932	57.6	125
Tumkur	43.8	6.1	7.1	1,024	36.8	108
Kolar	14.5	13.9	6.0	956	20.8	162
Bangalore	46.9	5.4	9.6	770	52.2	96
Bangalore Rural	39.2	9.8	10.0	949	31.3	159
Mandya	27.2	7.0	5.2	968	45.4	114
Hassan	53.0	14.7	25.0	943	49.9	310
Dakshina Kannada	73.9	14.9	23.5	953	43.8	294
Kodagu	27.8	8.4	3.5	888	23.5	89
Mysore	24.9	11.2	10.0	936	38.4	150
Chamarajanagar	18.7	4.3	3.8	925	31.8	53
Karnataka (15-49)	37.1	10.6	14.1	27,864	41.0	5,698
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	37.4	11.3	15.0	22,988	42.5	5,451

Note: **Unweighted cases.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

² Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS													Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS ..
Background characteristics		Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings	Husband	Relatives / friends	
Age group													
15-19	77.1	1,895	25.5	57.8	12.2	26.5	24.3	19.5	11.7	5.8	62.9	27.8	1,460
20-24	84.4	4,749	34.5	66.4	16.2	33.7	30.3	12.4	12.3	6.3	60.8	26.6	4,006
25-29	85.9	5,251	35.9	68.0	18.1	34.5	30.5	9.6	13.8	6.5	61.0	25.9	4,509
30-34	84.6	4,783	35.1	64.3	16.7	31.5	27.7	7.1	13.3	6.2	62.7	28.8	4,048
35-39	82.5	4,722	34.8	64.8	14.9	29.5	27.9	5.4	13.8	5.3	60.7	29.3	3,895
40-44	80.5	3,738	33.3	65.0	13.5	26.5	25.3	4.4	13.9	5.1	61.5	29.7	3,010
45-49	79.9	2,726	33.3	62.8	13.5	25.3	25.8	4.0	13.9	5.3	61.9	31.2	2,177
Residence													
Rural	80.1	20,284	32.8	57.0	11.6	24.3	27.0	7.3	13.7	5.8	62.1	31.3	16,249
Urban	90.4	7,580	37.2	84.0	24.9	45.5	30.5	10.9	12.6	6.0	60.2	21.0	6,856
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	77.3	15,150	25.7	53.1	9.1	18.1	24.4	4.9	13.6	5.7	65.3	34.5	11,712
18 years & above	89.6	12,714	42.7	77.2	22.3	43.4	31.7	11.9	13.1	6.0	57.6	21.8	11,393
Marital duration													
0-4	87.1	4,605	39.2	74.6	21.1	42.4	32.2	19.4	11.4	6.3	59.0	21.6	4,010
5-9	85.6	4,869	35.6	68.2	18.1	36.1	30.3	10.2	12.7	6.6	61.3	26.1	4,168
10-14	84.5	4,819	35.0	66.4	16.3	32.4	28.2	7.1	14.6	6.1	60.4	26.4	4,072
15+	80.0	13,534	31.3	59.8	12.3	23.4	25.5	4.0	13.8	5.3	62.9	32.2	10,822
Education													
Non-literate*	70.5	11,826	23.0	42.6	4.6	8.3	20.7	1.4	13.4	5.0	66.3	37.7	8,341
Less than 5 yrs	82.8	2,872	31.8	56.8	7.8	16.1	25.6	2.4	13.3	4.5	61.2	33.3	2,378
5-9 years	90.5	7,030	37.7	73.7	15.2	34.0	29.2	7.0	11.8	6.0	61.1	24.9	6,364
10 or more years	98.1	6,136	46.5	90.2	34.3	63.5	37.7	21.8	15.0	7.5	55.3	16.6	6,022
Husband's education													
Non-literate*	72.0	8,948	24.7	44.3	5.3	12.4	22.8	2.7	12.9	4.3	65.0	36.4	6,439
Less than 5 years	79.6	3,128	30.8	54.4	9.5	18.7	24.4	4.3	13.9	4.2	61.7	34.0	2,492
5-9 years	85.6	6,633	35.8	67.4	13.4	27.9	28.4	6.7	12.9	6.0	61.2	27.9	5,675
10 or more years	92.8	9,155	41.0	82.2	26.6	49.5	32.7	14.9	13.8	7.4	59.0	20.6	8,499
Religion													
Hindu	82.7	24,334	34.1	63.4	15.2	30.0	27.8	8.4	13.4	5.9	61.9	29.3	20,114
Muslim	83.3	2,994	31.3	74.5	16.2	31.2	27.9	7.3	12.2	5.8	58.8	21.3	2,493
Christian	95.5	314	47.2	84.2	30.3	59.2	38.4	12.6	17.3	3.6	58.5	23.6	300
Jain	89.7	196	50.67	77.8	22.5	46.9	35.2	15.3	16.4	2.3	56.5	16.5	176
Other	85.0	26	(36.7)	(77.7)	(18.7)	(22.7)	(45.7)	(13.7)	(18.7)	(9.7)	(54.7)	(22.7)	22

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS													
Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	77.0	5,015	29.6	52.6	11.4	21.2	28.2	6.8	14.8	6.1	65.1	31.1	3,865
Scheduled Tribes	74.3	2,542	24.8	49.7	8.0	22.3	25.5	6.3	14.6	4.8	59.3	37.7	1,887
Other Backward Classes	85.0	15,132	34.9	68.0	16.1	31.5	28.0	8.3	12.3	6.5	62.9	27.1	12,851
Others	87.3	4,914	40.1	74.3	21.3	40.1	29.0	10.7	14.5	4.3	55.3	24.9	4,287
Wealth index													
Lowest	67.3	3,196	19.4	26.1	3.2	9.6	22.7	2.9	13.1	4.6	65.9	44.4	2,150
Second	73.7	6,432	26.1	38.4	6.0	14.9	24.6	4.7	15.1	5.0	64.3	37.7	4,742
Middle	82.1	7,252	33.3	61.6	10.7	21.8	26.6	6.5	12.7	5.4	63.0	30.5	5,954
Fourth	91.1	6,132	38.8	82.3	19.1	36.4	29.2	9.9	13.0	6.4	59.7	22.9	5,586
Highest	96.7	4,734	44.5	94.3	33.2	61.0	34.3	15.2	12.8	7.3	57.0	14.4	4,577
Karnataka (15-49)	82.9	27,864	34.1	65.0	15.6	30.6	28.0	8.4	13.3	5.9	61.5	28.2	23,105
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	83.6	22,988	34.7	66.3	16.3	32.1	28.5	9.0	13.1	6.3	61.4	27.3	19,222

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses

** Unweighted cases.

*** 118 cases are missing in wealth index.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ Mela.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics Karnataka 2007-08

Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as

Background characteristics	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	8.4	80.0	27.6	23.9	29.6	58.2	18.3	1,460
20-24	11.6	78.8	30.1	26.9	33.0	61.6	23.5	4,006
25-29	13.5	79.1	33.3	30.0	33.3	64.0	23.8	4,509
30-34	12.8	80.8	33.0	27.7	32.0	63.0	24.3	4,048
35-39	11.6	80.3	30.3	27.9	32.1	62.6	23.7	3,895
40-44	11.8	79.7	30.4	28.0	30.2	62.5	24.1	3,010
45-49	13.5	78.7	31.4	26.5	31.9	61.4	21.6	2,177
Residence								
Rural	11.1	79.4	29.3	24.8	29.1	58.7	23.7	16,249
Urban	14.6	80.1	35.7	34.1	38.3	70.4	22.5	6,856
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	10.2	80.2	27.7	24.0	27.1	55.2	19.6	11,712
18 years & above	14.0	79.1	34.7	31.2	36.5	69.0	26.7	11,393
Marital duration								
0-4	12.3	78.7	33.7	29.6	36.2	67.6	25.4	4,010
5-9	12.7	78.6	32.4	29.0	33.5	64.5	24.7	4,168
10-14	13.2	80.4	32.5	27.2	31.7	62.2	23.4	4,072
15+	11.5	80.1	29.4	26.8	29.9	59.6	22.0	10,822
Education								
Non-literate ^a	10.6	78.3	25.8	22.4	24.4	50.0	17.9	8,341
Less than 5 yrs	8.9	77.0	24.0	19.9	25.0	58.1	25.0	2,378
5-9 years	10.6	79.9	29.6	26.6	31.2	63.3	25.3	6,364
10 or more years	16.4	81.6	41.0	37.0	43.1	75.8	26.5	6,022
Husband's Education								
Non-literate ^a	10.5	79.7	25.4	21.5	23.8	53.0	20.0	6,439
Less than 5 years	10.1	76.3	25.9	22.1	26.8	57.0	22.1	2,492
5-9 years	9.7	79.8	29.2	25.6	30.4	60.6	25.2	5,675
10 or more years	15.3	80.4	37.6	34.4	39.4	70.6	24.6	8,499
Religion								
Hindu	12.0	79.7	31.3	27.6	31.7	62.0	23.3	20,114
Muslim	13.1	78.8	30.7	28.2	32.7	63.2	23.0	2,493
Christian	17.2	81.7	38.2	35.9	43.1	76.2	32.8	300
Jain	18.0	76.9	31.3	30.7	35.9	72.0	16.8	176
Other	(4.8)	(81.0)	(14.3)	(28.6)	(38.1)	(57.1)	(9.5)	22
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	11.9	81.0	30.0	26.7	30.6	58.2	20.5	3,865
Scheduled Tribes	10.6	79.6	25.5	22.3	24.3	55.7	20.9	1,887
Other Backward Classes	12.2	79.2	31.7	28.4	32.5	64.2	25.1	12,851
Others	13.3	79.8	33.3	29.0	34.9	63.6	21.6	4,287
Wealth index								
Lowest	9.7	78.7	24.6	21.1	21.4	44.9	20.6	2,150
Second	10.7	78.2	25.9	21.8	23.2	51.6	21.9	4,742
Middle	9.9	79.7	27.9	24.5	29.7	59.1	22.9	5,954
Fourth	12.6	79.9	32.6	29.5	35.0	67.0	24.2	5,586
Highest	16.4	80.8	40.7	36.8	42.7	76.2	25.3	4,577
Karnataka	12.2	79.6	31.3	27.8	32.0	62.4	23.3	23,105

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

i Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	36.9	11.4	58.4	52.1	18.1	1,460
20-24	36.8	12.4	61.5	63.6	22.3	4,006
25-29	38.4	21.5	65.0	66.4	22.7	4,509
30-34	37.3	20.7	62.7	64.3	20.7	4,048
35-39	36.9	19.9	62.3	62.8	21.4	3,895
40-44	35.8	17.8	60.3	61.2	21.1	3,010
45-49	32.3	18.7	62.0	62.7	21.3	2,177
Residence						
Rural	34.8	15.3	60.1	59.7	19.6	16,249
Urban	40.8	27.5	67.3	72.1	25.5	6,856
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	34.6	12.4	58.5	56.7	17.9	11,712
18 years & above	38.6	25.4	66.0	70.2	24.7	11,393
Marital duration						
0-4	38.9	22.3	64.6	68.8	24.2	4,010
5-9	37.2	21.6	62.4	65.0	23.5	4,168
10-14	37.9	20.2	64.7	65.9	20.4	4,072
15+	35.1	16.6	60.3	59.8	20.0	10,822
Education						
Non-literate ³	31.3	9.8	53.6	49.5	16.6	8,341
Less than 5 yrs	32.0	10.9	56.6	56.9	14.7	2,378
5-9 years	37.7	16.7	62.8	65.6	21.0	6,364
10 or more years	42.6	33.7	75.7	82.7	28.9	6,022
Husband's education						
Non-literate ³	30.8	11.3	54.6	51.4	16.2	6,439
Less than 5 years	33.9	13.0	56.9	56.3	16.8	2,492
5-9 years	36.2	16.2	61.1	62.5	20.9	5,675
10 or more years	41.2	27.4	70.3	75.1	26.1	8,499
Religion						
Hindu	36.7	18.8	62.2	62.9	21.3	20,114
Muslim	36.8	21.0	60.0	64.7	20.7	2,493
Christian	37.2	30.5	79.1	78.9	31.0	300
Jain	37.6	24.4	65.2	70.9	28.9	176
Other	(29.4)	(29.4)	(63.6)	(63.6)	(35.3)	22
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	34.9	15.6	59.6	55.9	21.0	3,865
Scheduled Tribes	30.4	12.9	58.0	54.0	17.9	1,887
Other Backward Classes	38.4	20.0	62.3	65.5	21.6	12,851
Others	35.6	22.0	66.3	68.0	23.2	4,287
Wealth index						
Lowest	29.7	8.0	53.1	47.4	14.1	2,150
Second	33.1	11.1	54.6	51.0	15.6	4,742
Middle	36.0	13.8	59.7	59.3	18.8	5,954
Fourth	38.6	20.7	65.3	69.7	23.3	5,586
Highest	40.5	33.9	73.9	81.2	29.7	4,577
Karnataka	36.7	19.2	62.2	63.4	21.5	23,105

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

¹ Literate but did not attend school, are also included

² Includes sex with one partner. Limit number of sexual partner. Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals²

³ Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors blades

TABLE 7.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by					Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine stool		
Age group							1,490
15-19	21.7	23.8	25.7	30.7	27.3	45.6	4,008
20-24	16.1	18.4	19.3	21.8	21.4	38.5	4,505
25-29	16.1	18.4	20.0	23.1	22.0	36.8	4,048
30-34	17.3	19.6	21.3	23.6	23.5	37.4	3,895
35-39	16.7	19.7	20.8	23.9	23.0	38.0	3,010
40-44	18.1	20.3	22.8	24.4	23.7	38.5	2,177
45-49	17.5	19.5	21.2	24.6	23.1	37.0	
Residence							16,249
Rural	20.1	22.7	24.5	27.8	26.1	41.3	6,856
Urban	10.1	12.0	12.9	14.8	15.6	30.9	
Age at consummation of marriage							11,712
Below 18 years	22.0	24.9	27.1	30.7	28.8	43.9	11,393
18 years & above	12.2	13.9	14.9	16.9	17.1	32.3	
Marital duration							4,010
0-4	13.9	15.9	16.9	19.5	18.6	35.3	4,168
5-9	15.9	17.9	19.0	21.7	21.5	37.7	4,072
10-14	16.4	18.5	20.6	23.6	22.9	37.8	10,822
15+	19.2	21.8	23.6	26.5	25.3	39.7	
Education							8,341
Non-literate ^a	25.0	28.1	30.2	34.1	31.2	44.6	2,378
Less than 5 yrs	21.1	24.0	25.8	29.4	28.1	42.8	6,364
5-9 years	16.1	18.3	19.9	22.4	22.2	38.9	6,022
10 or more years	6.0	7.1	7.9	9.2	10.3	26.8	
Husband's education							6,439
Non-literate ^a	24.9	27.2	29.4	33.4	30.8	43.9	2,492
Less than 5 years	20.5	23.2	24.4	28.1	27.0	41.0	5,675
5-9 years	17.5	20.8	22.3	24.6	23.6	39.6	8,499
10 or more years	10.1	11.8	13.0	15.0	15.5	32.2	
Religion							20,114
Hindu	17.8	20.2	22.0	24.8	23.8	39.0	2,493
Muslim	14.1	16.0	16.5	19.1	19.1	34.1	300
Christian	5.7	8.3	8.5	10.7	10.6	27.1	176
Jain	8.5	8.5	10.8	13.1	12.5	29.5	22
Other	(9.1)	(9.1)	(4.5)	(13.6)	(13.6)	(31.8)	
Castes/Tribes							3,665
Scheduled Castes	22.2	25.1	28.0	31.1	29.7	42.9	1,887
Scheduled Tribes	23.5	26.0	27.6	31.3	29.3	42.1	12,851
Other Backward Classes	16.5	18.6	19.9	22.6	21.7	37.1	4,287
Others	12.0	14.3	15.6	17.9	17.9	35.6	
Wealth index							2,150
Lowest	24.6	28.0	30.3	34.5	31.4	45.5	4,742
Second	24.3	27.5	29.8	33.8	31.5	46.2	5,954
Middle	20.0	22.5	24.6	27.8	26.5	41.8	5,586
Fourth	14.2	16.0	16.9	19.2	19.2	35.3	4,577
Highest	6.2	7.5	8.2	9.3	10.3	25.3	
Karnataka	17.2	19.5	21.1	23.9	23.0	38.2	23,105

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS								Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
		Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub- Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age Group										
15-19	68.5	1,460	34.4	11.6	0.6	0.8	44.3	3.9	4.2	1,000
20-24	75.2	4,006	35.6	11.6	0.9	1.0	43.5	4.4	3.0	3,010
25-29	76.5	4,509	36.3	10.4	1.1	0.6	41.4	5.8	4.2	3,440
30-34	73.2	4,048	36.8	11.1	1.5	0.9	41.1	5.5	3.0	2,964
35-39	73.3	3,895	36.2	11.8	1.2	0.7	41.3	5.5	3.2	2,852
40-44	70.0	3,010	37.2	11.0	1.8	1.3	39.6	5.2	3.6	2,104
45-49	72.3	2,177	37.7	9.1	1.1	0.7	41.8	5.9	3.5	1,573
Residence										
Rural	70.3	16,249	37.4	12.5	1.0	0.9	41.0	3.6	3.5	11,401
Urban	80.9	6,856	34.3	7.9	1.6	0.7	43.1	8.8	3.4	5,542
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	67.2	11,712	37.0	11.7	0.9	0.8	41.7	3.8	4.0	7,862
18 years & above	79.8	11,393	35.9	10.4	1.5	0.9	41.7	6.5	3.0	9,081
Marital Duration										
0-4	79.5	4,010	34.4	11.2	1.2	0.8	43.2	6.1	3.0	3,183
5-9	75.4	4,168	36.5	9.7	1.1	0.9	43.0	5.3	3.4	3,138
10-14	75.3	4,072	36.6	11.4	1.1	0.7	40.9	5.1	4.1	3,061
15+	69.7	10,822	37.1	11.3	1.3	0.9	40.8	5.0	3.5	7,539
Education										
Non-literate ^a	61.6	8,341	38.2	12.8	0.6	1.0	40.2	2.8	4.2	5,129
Less than 5 yrs	68.4	2,378	37.0	13.1	0.7	0.7	41.4	3.8	3.2	1,625
5-9 years	77.1	6,364	37.7	11.4	0.8	1.0	41.3	5.1	2.7	4,900
10 or more years	87.9	6,022	33.2	8.3	2.3	0.6	43.5	8.3	3.6	5,289
Husband's Education										
Non-literate ^a	63.9	6,439	39.1	13.2	0.6	1.4	39.5	2.5	3.6	4,109
Less than 5 years	69.4	2,492	37.7	12.9	0.8	0.6	39.0	5.1	3.8	1,725
5-9 years	73.1	5,675	37.8	12.3	0.9	0.8	40.4	4.5	3.2	4,143
10 or more years	82.0	8,499	33.6	8.5	1.8	0.6	44.4	7.5	3.5	6,966
Religion										
Hindu	72.7	20,114	36.4	11.2	1.3	0.9	41.6	5.0	3.6	14,605
Muslim	77.3	2,493	36.8	9.8	0.5	0.8	42.3	7.1	2.8	1,923
Christian	85.0	300	36.1	7.2	2.8	0.8	41.5	7.9	3.1	255
Jain	80.1	176	26.9	13.5	0.7	0.0	46.4	6.9	5.6	141
Other	(86.4)	22	(47.4)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(10.5)	(0.0)	19

Contd.

TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/dispensary	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/hospital	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	66.7	3,865	37.6	12.6	1.0	0.9	39.5	5.0	3.2	2,572
Scheduled Tribes	67.6	1,887	38.6	13.1	0.5	0.9	37.7	4.3	4.7	1,274
Other Backward Classes	75.6	12,851	36.5	10.1	1.2	0.8	43.7	4.9	2.8	9,705
Others	75.7	4,287	34.5	11.7	1.6	0.8	39.0	7.1	5.3	3,244
Wealth index										
Lowest	60.2	2,150	39.4	14.0	0.6	1.0	38.7	2.4	3.8	1,294
Second	64.1	4,742	38.7	14.2	1.0	1.3	39.0	2.2	3.5	3,035
Middle	71.0	5,954	38.0	12.2	0.8	0.9	40.7	3.7	3.7	4,222
Fourth	77.9	5,586	37.3	11.1	1.1	0.6	41.2	5.8	2.8	4,348
Highest	86.9	4,577	31.1	6.3	2.1	0.6	46.2	9.7	3.8	3,977
Karnataka (15-49)	73.4	23,105	36.4	11.0	1.2	0.8	41.7	5.3	3.5	16,943
Karnataka (15-44)†	73.9	19,222	36.2	11.2	1.2	0.8	41.7	5.3	3.4	14,188

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

† Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

‡ Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	26.8	1,460	71.2	28.8	390
20-24	42.3	4,006	55.0	45.0	1,694
25-29	35.9	4,509	35.6	64.4	1,618
30-34	25.1	4,048	28.9	71.1	1,015
35-39	18.4	3,895	30.0	70.0	716
40-44	13.9	3,010	34.5	65.5	418
45-49	14.1	2,177	45.5	54.5	307
Residence					
Rural	24.1	16,249	44.5	55.5	3,917
Urban	32.7	6,856	37.2	62.8	2,240
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	19.0	11,712	41.5	58.5	2,224
18 years & above	34.5	11,393	42.0	58.0	3,933
Marital duration					
0-4	46.6	4,010	61.5	38.5	1,864
5-9	39.5	4,168	34.5	65.5	1,648
10-14	25.9	4,072	29.0	71.0	1,053
15+	14.6	10,822	35.0	65.0	1,580
Education					
Non-literate ^a	15.0	8,341	40.1	59.9	1,244
Less than 5 yrs	20.8	2,378	39.3	60.7	494
5-9 years	30.2	6,364	43.4	56.6	1,923
10 or more years	41.4	6,022	42.0	58.0	2,495
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	17.1	6,439	41.2	58.8	1,098
Less than 5 years	19.1	2,492	34.5	65.5	476
5-9 years	28.0	5,675	44.1	55.9	1,586
10 or more years	35.3	8,499	42.1	57.9	2,996
Religion					
Hindu	25.5	20,114	41.7	58.3	5,122
Muslim	33.5	2,493	44.2	55.8	837
Christian	40.8	300	34.2	65.8	120
Jain	38.8	176	32.7	67.3	69
Other	(45.5)	22	(50.0)	(50.0)	10
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	23.5	3,865	44.7	55.3	908
Scheduled Tribes	22.0	1,887	39.6	60.4	415
Other Backward Classes	27.5	12,851	42.7	57.3	3,538
Others	28.8	4,287	38.1	61.9	1,234
Wealth index					
Lowest	16.9	2,150	42.6	57.4	362
Second	19.9	4,742	45.8	54.2	938
Middle	23.7	5,954	45.4	54.6	1,410
Fourth	30.0	5,586	42.6	57.4	1,684
Highest	38.1	4,577	35.8	64.2	1,744
Karnataka (15-49)	26.7	23,105	41.9	58.2	6,157
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	29.1	19,222	42.2	57.8	5,598

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Belgaum	79.5	19.5	30.6	69.8	27.2	38.0
Bagalkot	83.9	23.3	33.4	75.0	26.0	44.2
Bijapur	87.5	15.1	42.0	64.5	18.3	47.8
Gulbarga	71.0	13.9	39.2	68.5	19.9	44.1
Bidar	79.4	19.9	59.3	71.4	27.9	45.8
Raichur	76.3	9.0	14.2	76.2	16.1	47.3
Koppal	62.0	9.1	15.9	48.8	10.8	57.3
Gadag	85.3	8.8	32.2	73.9	16.7	43.9
Dharwad	90.3	26.2	39.2	77.5	37.3	43.2
Uttara Kannada	89.4	21.9	25.3	80.0	26.6	42.8
Haveri	74.7	7.2	14.0	69.0	27.4	38.5
Bellary	80.2	13.8	22.5	76.2	25.9	36.5
Chitradurga	89.3	19.5	49.0	57.6	16.2	40.6
Davanagere	84.8	9.0	33.4	88.3	38.2	42.2
Shimoga	90.2	14.4	25.4	92.0	34.3	41.3
Udupi	97.0	29.5	32.7	76.7	33.0	35.8
Chikmagalur	92.3	37.3	61.2	74.0	33.2	35.1
Tumkur	82.0	12.4	15.8	74.3	24.9	40.6
Kolar	68.4	9.5	10.0	64.4	20.5	39.8
Bangalore	97.4	45.6	58.9	78.4	34.2	33.6
Bangalore Rural	94.2	21.2	61.8	68.6	14.3	48.3
Mandya	85.0	29.0	39.6	69.5	29.4	47.7
Hassan	83.8	18.6	35.6	69.7	29.0	35.5
Dakshina Kannada	93.8	23.0	27.2	83.7	46.5	39.5
Kodagu	86.9	23.6	19.2	91.4	33.4	46.0
Mysore	76.2	13.3	6.5	55.1	21.2	39.2
Chamarajanagar	80.1	18.8	11.0	79.7	28.8	54.1
Karnataka (15-49)	82.9	19.2	32.0	73.4	26.7	41.9
Karnataka (15-44) [†]	83.6	19.7	32.4	73.9	29.1	42.2

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who ever had infertility problem according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** ¹	Percentage of women among who have ever infertility:				Number of women having primary/secondary infertility**
					In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/spontaneous abortion	Other incidents ²	
Age group									
15-19	5.0	4.2	0.8	1,845	84.8	4.4	9.8	0.0	92
20-24	6.6	5.3	1.3	4,741	80.7	10.3	7.1	1.6	312
25-29	7.5	5.8	1.7	5,249	76.5	12.2	9.0	1.8	395
30-34	8.2	6.1	2.1	4,782	74.5	15.3	8.2	1.8	392
35-39	8.4	6.4	2.0	4,720	75.4	12.2	9.8	2.3	398
40-44	7.6	6.1	1.5	3,738	80.7	10.9	6.9	1.1	284
45-49	8.6	7.1	1.5	2,725	82.5	10.7	4.7	2.2	234
Residence									
Rural	7.7	6.1	1.6	20,230	79.4	11.7	6.6	1.9	1,549
Urban	7.3	5.5	1.8	7,570	74.6	12.1	11.8	1.3	558
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	8.0	6.4	1.6	15,098	80.8	11.3	5.7	1.8	1,200
18 years & above	7.1	5.3	1.8	12,702	74.7	12.5	11.1	1.5	907
Marital duration									
0-4	5.0	4.2	0.8	4,570	84.2	4.8	9.7	0.9	226
5-9	8.2	6.5	1.7	4,857	79.2	10.8	9.0	1.0	400
10-14	8.6	6.3	2.3	4,810	73.4	15.2	9.4	1.2	412
15+	7.9	6.2	1.7	13,527	78.3	12.4	6.7	2.4	1,067
Education									
Non-literate ^a	7.9	6.3	1.6	11,816	79.7	12.7	5.3	1.8	935
Less than 5 yrs	9.0	7.0	2.0	2,867	77.4	10.9	8.2	2.7	258
5-9 years	7.5	5.9	1.6	7,004	79.8	8.1	10.7	1.1	520
10 or more years	6.4	4.7	1.7	6,113	72.6	15.3	10.6	1.5	394
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	7.9	6.2	1.7	8,927	78.7	13.0	6.3	1.4	700
Less than 5 years	8.5	6.9	1.6	3,124	80.7	9.1	6.7	2.6	265
5-9 years	7.4	5.9	1.5	6,624	78.7	11.7	7.7	1.6	493
10 or more years	7.1	5.4	1.7	9,125	76.0	11.7	10.6	1.7	649
Religion									
Hindu	7.7	6.1	1.6	24,271	78.2	11.9	7.8	1.8	1,872
Muslim	6.5	4.9	1.6	2,993	76.3	12.8	9.3	1.6	195
Christian	7.6	6.0	1.6	314	(79.2)	(4.2)	(16.7)	(0.0)	24
Jain	8.1	7.7	0.4	196	(93.8)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	16
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	7.6	6.0	1.6	5,009	78.9	12.9	6.9	0.8	379
Scheduled Tribes	7.4	6.4	1.0	2,530	86.6	8.6	3.2	1.1	186
Other Backward Classes	7.5	5.9	1.6	15,100	77.9	11.3	8.6	1.9	1,133
Others	8.0	5.9	2.1	4,900	74.0	13.5	9.9	2.3	392
Wealth index									
Lowest	8.3	6.4	1.9	3,185	77.9	13.4	5.7	2.7	263
Second	8.0	6.8	1.2	6,411	84.0	10.1	4.1	1.6	514
Middle	7.7	5.9	1.8	7,239	76.5	13.3	8.4	1.3	557
Fourth	6.9	5.4	1.5	6,119	77.9	10.3	9.2	2.1	424
Highest	7.1	5.2	1.9	4,731	72.2	13.0	13.3	1.5	338
Karnataka (15-49)	7.6	5.9	1.7	27,800	78.1	11.8	8.0	1.7	2,107
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	7.5	5.9	1.6	22,988	77.4	12.2	8.7	1.4	1,736

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Excluded women got married but *Gauna* not performed. Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.

[‡] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 20-49 and 40-49 years having no living children and who have been married for at least five years according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	3.2	2.5	14,886	2.1	1.6	3,847
Urban	3.8	3.0	5,522	2.5	2.2	1,513
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	2.9	2.2	11,653	1.5	1.3	2,784
18 years & above	4.0	3.2	8,755	2.9	2.3	2,576
Marital duration						
5-9	6.0	4.3	4,407	(23.1)	(15.4)	13
10-14	4.5	3.7	4,426	18.9	15.8	97
15+	1.9	1.6	11,575	1.8	1.5	5,250
Education						
Non-literate ^a	2.9	2.3	9,287	1.8	1.4	2,796
Less than 5 yrs	3.0	2.5	2,246	1.8	1.3	630
5-9 years	4.0	3.1	4,845	2.8	2.1	1,087
10 or more years	3.8	3.0	4,030	3.0	3.0	847
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	2.8	2.3	6,646	1.9	1.4	1,819
Less than 5 years	3.2	2.5	2,589	1.9	1.4	772
5-9 years	3.2	2.5	4,810	2.0	1.6	1,271
10 or more years	4.1	3.2	6,363	2.8	2.6	1,498
Religion						
Hindu	3.5	2.8	17,852	2.2	1.8	4,701
Muslim	2.3	1.8	2,154	2.0	2.0	508
Christian	3.2	1.8	223	2.3	0.0	88
Jain	2.5	2.5	158	1.7	1.7	57
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	21	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	3.6	2.6	3,616	2.2	1.9	838
Scheduled Tribes	2.9	2.2	1,840	1.2	1.0	418
Other Backward Classes	3.2	2.6	11,112	2.1	1.7	3,014
Others	3.9	3.2	3,657	2.8	2.1	1,049
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.8	2.3	2,346	2.8	2.1	431
Second	3.8	2.7	4,635	2.4	1.9	1,002
Middle	3.2	2.5	5,284	1.7	1.2	1,386
Fourth	3.4	2.8	4,432	2.2	1.9	1,308
Highest	3.4	2.8	3,630	2.2	2.1	1,213
Karnataka	3.4	2.6	20,408	2.2	1.8	5,360

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	68.3	56.4	78	(84.6)	(84.6)	14
20-24	80.0	71.4	252	79.5	76.2	60
25-29	83.0	70.6	304	71.4	65.9	91
30-34	82.8	71.7	292	72.0	67.9	100
35-39	79.4	60.8	300	75.5	69.3	98
40-44	75.7	56.7	229	63.3	59.8	55
45-49	72.8	55.2	193	72.8	58.2	41
Residence						
Rural	76.9	61.1	1,232	69.8	63.5	317
Urban	85.0	75.6	416	80.2	76.5	142
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	76.2	58.7	970	69.5	62.0	230
18 years & above	82.8	73.3	678	76.5	72.9	229
Marital duration						
0-4	78.0	68.9	190	71.2	68.4	36
5-9	80.5	71.1	317	86.9	82.0	83
10-14	85.6	76.0	304	72.9	71.1	108
15+	76.1	57.2	835	68.3	60.5	232
Education						
Non-literate ^a	69.9	49.5	747	65.6	58.7	188
Less than 5 yrs	85.0	65.5	200	72.4	63.8	58
5-9 years	85.1	77.6	415	77.9	74.0	105
10 or more years	89.0	85.0	286	81.3	78.5	108
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	69.2	49.0	552	66.4	57.6	148
Less than 5 years	82.5	60.6	214	72.1	64.1	51
5-9 years	82.2	70.6	388	71.1	68.2	105
10 or more years	85.7	79.4	494	80.7	77.4	155
Religion						
Hindu	78.2	63.5	1,465	72.3	66.4	407
Muslim	84.9	72.9	149	75.7	73.4	46
Christian	(84.0)	(78.4)	19	*	*	5
Jain	86.9	86.9	15	*	*	1
Others	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	80.0	59.3	299	67.7	62.6	80
Scheduled Tribes	70.8	51.7	161	71.0	58.5	25
Other Backward Castes	80.2	67.2	883	73.7	68.5	250
Others	77.9	70.0	291	74.9	70.0	101
Wealth index						
Poorest	65.0	44.4	205	61.2	52.5	58
Second	72.1	55.6	432	61.7	53.1	82
Middle	78.3	62.3	427	76.1	71.4	130
Fourth	87.1	76.4	330	73.4	72.2	94
Highest	91.3	86.1	244	84.9	79.7	94
Karnataka	79.0	64.7	1,648	73.0	67.5	459

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had ever menstruation problem during last three months prior to survey, ever had infertility problem and among women who had infertility problem, sought treatment for infertility, by districts, Karnataka, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem ¹	Who sought treatment for infertility
Belgaum	20.3	7.7	57.8
Bagalkot	18.5	11.2	76.3
Bijapur	12.0	4.8	56.4
Gulbarga	12.0	5.9	63.8
Bidar	14.0	3.5	59.8
Raichur	19.5	10.6	62.7
Koppal	19.6	8.4	83.0
Gadag	14.5	10.9	88.0
Dharwad	15.3	8.0	76.4
Uttara Kannada	20.5	7.6	95.7
Haveri	25.3	10.8	78.3
Bellary	24.2	9.1	72.6
Chitradurga	13.2	6.8	88.9
Davanagere	16.1	8.0	75.7
Shimoga	21.3	7.7	83.5
Udupi	14.6	9.6	82.9
Chikmagalur	15.2	4.5	83.2
Tumkur	12.5	9.2	71.8
Kolar	13.8	10.4	79.5
Bangalore	17.2	6.7	94.4
Bangalore Rural	12.8	4.4	86.0
Mandya	12.9	3.7	65.1
Hassan	26.3	5.3	74.2
Dakshina Kannada	19.2	9.4	81.7
Kodagu	17.3	4.8	91.9
Mysore	15.9	8.2	82.8
Chamarajanagar	10.7	5.4	81.6
Karnataka (15-49)	16.8	7.6	77.0
Karnataka (15-44)[†]	16.4	7.5	79.6

Note: Women excluding pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women.

¹ Included both primary and secondary infertility.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of unmarried women aged 15-24 years, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	75.6	78.3	70.0
20-24	24.4	21.7	30.0
Education			
Non-literate ^a	0.1	0.1	0.0
Less than five years	9.1	11.1	5.1
5-9 years	37.0	41.1	28.5
10 or more years	53.8	47.6	66.4
Religion			
Hindu	84.6	90.0	73.4
Muslim	13.7	8.7	23.9
Christian	1.1	0.8	1.6
Jain	0.6	0.5	0.8
Others	0.1	0.0	0.2
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	16.8	18.5	13.1
Scheduled tribes	7.8	8.5	6.4
Other backward classes	57.1	55.3	60.7
Others	18.0	17.3	19.5
Wealth index			
Lowest	7.4	10.3	1.4
Second	19.1	25.5	5.9
Middle	27.8	32.8	17.4
Fourth	26.2	23.5	31.7
Highest	19.6	7.9	43.6
Karnataka**	6,452	4,343	2,109

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.2 AT WHAT AGE AND STANDARD FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION SHOULD BE INTRODUCED

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years aware of family life education, perceived family life education is important and percent distribution of women stating ideal age and standard at which family life education should be introduced, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women		Number of women**	At what age family life education should be introduced ^a					From which standard family life education should be introduced ^a			Number of women who are aware of family life education**	
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important		Below 12	12-14	15 - 17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more		Total
Age group													
15-19	82.4	87.5	4,874	6.4	36.4	39.4	17.8	100.0	18.3	32.9	48.8	100.0	4,265
20-24	85.0	88.6	1,578	7.0	33.3	35.7	23.9	100.0	19.3	29.6	51.0	100.0	1,398
Residence													
Rural	82.2	87.0	4,343	6.7	36.7	37.9	18.7	100.0	19.9	33.4	46.7	100.0	3,779
Urban	84.8	89.3	2,109	6.3	33.5	39.7	20.6	100.0	16.0	29.4	54.6	100.0	1,884
Education													
Non-literate ^a	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Less than five years	48.5	56.4	592	8.7	39.1	26.8	25.4	100.0	26.5	22.0	51.5	100.0	334
5-9 years	76.5	83.6	2,385	7.2	39.7	34.7	18.4	100.0	23.9	34.7	41.4	100.0	1,994
10 or more years	93.4	96.0	3,470	6.0	32.9	41.9	19.2	100.0	14.6	31.5	53.9	100.0	3,332
Religion													
Hindu	83.6	88.2	5,460	6.7	35.9	38.0	19.4	100.0	18.5	32.2	49.2	100.0	4,818
Muslim	78.3	84.1	874	5.6	34.2	40.1	20.1	100.0	18.8	32.1	49.1	100.0	735
Christian	89.5	92.2	74	4.6	38.6	45.0	11.7	100.0	21.6	28.0	50.4	100.0	68
Jain	91.6	97.1	38	14.7	29.7	47.9	7.7	100.0	14.3	21.5	64.2	100.0	37
Others	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes^a													
Scheduled castes	77.7	82.8	1,080	7.4	37.2	35.6	19.7	100.0	21.3	31.1	47.6	100.0	894
Scheduled tribes	76.7	83.1	500	6.1	32.3	40.1	21.5	100.0	17.2	27.9	54.9	100.0	416
Other backward classes	84.6	88.8	3,667	6.7	36.1	37.8	19.4	100.0	19.2	32.4	48.4	100.0	3,257
Others	86.0	91.1	1,160	5.7	34.2	42.5	17.6	100.0	14.8	33.8	51.4	100.0	1,058
Wealth index													
Lowest	67.5	72.8	477	7.1	33.9	37.4	21.6	100.0	22.6	26.8	50.6	100.0	347
Second	75.0	82.7	1,229	7.6	36.5	34.7	21.1	100.0	21.9	30.3	47.7	100.0	1,016
Middle	80.6	86.6	1,786	7.4	35.9	38.1	18.5	100.0	19.7	32.6	47.7	100.0	1,547
Fourth	88.7	92.1	1,672	6.6	36.3	39.0	18.2	100.0	18.5	32.7	48.8	100.0	1,541
Highest	92.7	94.6	1,261	4.5	34.4	41.6	19.5	100.0	13.6	33.2	53.1	100.0	1,192
Karnataka	83.0	87.8	6,452	6.6	35.6	38.5	19.3	100.0	18.6	32.1	49.3	100.0	5,663

^a Total figure may not add to sample total (N), due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

* Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

* Among women who perceived the family life education is important.

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education							Number of women who perceived family life education to be important**	
			Parents	Brother/sister/ sister in law	Husband / partner	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ mandal/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college		Other
Age group											
15-19	87.5	4,874	90.9	40.7	1.5	30.6	22.9	1.8	72.1	6.2	4,265
20-24	88.6	1,578	89.8	43.9	1.8	34.9	27.1	3.4	70.9	6.3	1,398
Residence											
Rural	87.0	4,343	90.5	40.8	1.3	29.8	23.9	2.3	70.5	6.3	3,779
Urban	89.3	2,109	91.0	42.8	2.1	35.6	24.0	2.0	74.3	6.1	1,884
Education											
Non-literate ^a	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Less than five years	56.4	592	95.0	43.9	1.7	20.9	8.3	1.1	22.7	8.0	334
5-9 years	83.6	2,385	91.6	40.5	1.5	28.1	17.1	1.5	66.8	6.1	1,994
10 or more years	96.0	3,470	89.7	41.8	1.6	34.9	29.6	2.7	79.7	6.2	3,332
Religion											
Hindu	88.2	5,460	90.4	41.1	1.6	31.8	25.1	2.3	72.1	6.5	4,818
Muslim	84.1	874	92.5	43.7	1.6	31.2	15.2	1.4	68.9	4.9	735
Christian	92.2	74	92.8	42.8	5.9	34.2	32.3	3.0	81.8	4.2	68
Jain	97.1	38	89.1	42.3	0.0	24.8	27.9	0.0	75.3	12.1	37
Others	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes^a											
Scheduled castes	82.8	1,080	89.0	42.0	1.8	32.3	24.1	1.7	70.7	6.3	894
Scheduled tribes	83.1	500	93.3	40.2	1.1	26.3	17.2	2.0	61.0	8.9	416
Other backward classes	88.8	3,667	91.0	42.3	1.7	33.2	23.8	2.0	73.4	6.1	3,257
Others	91.1	1,160	89.7	38.8	1.1	28.7	26.9	3.2	72.4	5.8	1,058
Wealth index											
Lowest	72.8	477	93.2	37.0	1.7	32.8	16.9	1.5	54.6	8.3	347
Second	82.7	1,229	91.2	38.4	1.5	27.3	21.6	1.9	64.6	7.4	1,016
Middle	86.6	1,786	89.6	41.6	1.6	31.1	22.6	2.3	71.9	6.5	1,547
Fourth	92.1	1,672	90.7	43.0	1.4	31.8	26.4	2.6	76.2	5.7	1,541
Highest	94.6	1,261	90.9	43.5	1.9	35.7	26.3	1.8	76.8	5.2	1,192
Karnataka	87.8	6,452	90.7	41.5	1.6	31.7	23.9	2.2	71.8	6.3	5,663

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who ever received family life education by sources, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever received family life education	Number of women**	Source of family life education					Number of women ever received family life education**
			NGO programme/ camp	Govt. programme/ camp	School/ college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	66.8	4,874	4.8	7.5	94.1	1.0	7.4	3,253
20-24	65.7	1,578	8.9	11.3	92.2	2.5	10.2	1,038
Residence								
Rural	64.7	4,343	5.5	8.4	93.0	1.2	8.7	2,808
Urban	70.3	2,109	6.2	8.5	94.9	1.8	7.0	1,483
Education								
Non-literate ^a	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	2
Less than five years	9.3	592	12.8	5.7	21.5	7.2	56.5	55
5-9 years	53.8	2,385	3.4	6.7	90.3	0.9	10.5	1,280
10 or more years	85.1	3,470	6.7	9.2	96.4	1.5	6.1	2,954
Religion								
Hindu	67.6	5,460	6.0	8.4	93.7	1.4	7.9	3,688
Muslim	59.2	874	4.5	7.6	92.7	1.4	9.5	517
Christian	73.9	74	0.0	7.5	96.4	0.0	4.6	55
Jain	72.9	38	11.5	21.2	100.0	0.0	3.5	28
Others	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes*								
Scheduled castes	58.6	1,080	4.9	6.6	93.6	1.2	9.5	632
Scheduled tribes	54.3	500	4.9	9.8	90.7	1.1	9.1	271
Other backward classes	68.8	3,667	6.0	9.0	93.9	1.4	8.0	2,523
Others	72.2	1,160	6.2	7.5	94.0	1.4	7.0	838
Wealth index								
Lowest	41.8	477	7.0	7.7	88.8	0.5	8.6	200
Second	54.1	1,229	5.4	7.2	88.6	1.9	11.5	665
Middle	62.8	1,786	5.4	8.5	93.4	1.2	7.9	1,120
Fourth	74.9	1,672	5.3	9.0	95.5	1.5	7.6	1,254
Highest	82.0	1,261	6.5	8.5	95.8	1.2	6.5	1,034
Karnataka	66.5	6,452	5.8	8.4	93.7	1.4	8.1	4,291

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND REPORTED IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have knowledge about legal minimum age at marriage in India for boys and girls and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	89.8	91.2	10.0	90.0	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	4,874
20-24	91.9	92.5	7.1	92.9	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	1,578
Residence									
Rural	88.8	90.1	10.1	89.9	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	4,343
Urban	93.3	94.5	7.8	92.2	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	2,109
Education									
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Less than five years	55.1	57.8	20.4	79.6	100.0	6.2	93.8	100.0	592
5-9 years	88.1	89.4	12.8	87.2	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	2,385
10 or more years	97.9	98.8	6.1	93.9	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	3,470
Religion									
Hindu	90.3	91.5	9.2	90.8	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	5,460
Muslim	89.2	90.8	10.1	89.9	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	874
Christian	94.7	95.9	8.5	91.5	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	74
Jain	100.0	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	38
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	86.1	86.9	10.5	89.5	100.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	1,080
Scheduled tribes	83.0	84.6	11.0	89.0	100.0	1.6	98.4	100.0	500
Other backward classes	91.1	92.6	8.7	91.3	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	3,667
Others	94.7	95.4	9.3	90.7	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	1,160
Wealth index									
Lowest	75.0	77.0	16.1	83.9	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0	477
Second	83.9	85.5	12.0	88.0	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	1,229
Middle	90.3	91.0	9.8	90.2	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	1,786
Fourth	94.2	95.7	7.7	92.3	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	1,672
Highest	97.1	98.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	1,261
Karnataka	90.3	91.5	9.3	90.7	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	6,452

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.6 CURRENT STATUS OF MENSTRUATION AND EXPERIENCED MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS DURING LAST THREE MONTHS AND REPORTED PROBLEMS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating and reported menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	During last three months having menstruation related problems										Number of women with menstruation related problems**
	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	23.4	4,874	1.5	82.0	2.2	19.1	9.7	5.8	1.7	4.2	1,115
20-24	20.0	1,578	1.2	79.7	5.1	19.9	10.3	7.3	3.7	4.6	314
Residence											
Rural	23.1	4,343	0.9	81.2	2.9	20.0	10.6	5.3	2.2	3.5	979
Urban	21.4	2,109	2.7	82.2	2.8	17.7	8.2	7.9	2.0	6.2	450
Education											
Non-literate*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Less than five years	19.2	592	0.9	81.0	2.6	17.2	7.3	7.2	1.9	6.5	111
5-9 years	24.2	2,385	1.4	80.1	2.5	22.1	9.7	5.9	2.3	3.6	556
10 or more years	22.0	3,470	1.6	82.7	3.0	17.5	10.3	6.1	2.1	4.5	760
Religion											
Hindu	22.9	5,460	1.4	80.3	2.9	19.8	9.9	5.8	2.1	4.5	1,227
Muslim	21.5	874	2.1	88.4	1.1	15.7	8.9	7.3	2.3	3.2	185
Christian	16.3	74	(0.0)	(91.7)	(25.0)	(16.7)	(25.0)	(16.7)	(8.3)	(0.0)	12
Jain	9.4	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes*											
Scheduled castes	21.6	1,080	1.3	75.4	3.1	19.8	13.6	7.3	0.9	4.4	229
Scheduled tribes	22.4	500	0.9	82.2	3.5	19.6	4.3	4.7	2.8	6.5	110
Other backward classes	23.0	3,667	1.6	84.7	1.9	18.7	9.5	5.6	2.2	4.0	828
Others	21.9	1,160	1.3	76.5	5.2	20.9	9.8	7.7	2.8	4.5	250
Wealth index											
Lowest	22.3	477	0.9	72.3	3.0	24.4	8.7	6.8	2.0	1.9	103
Second	22.4	1,229	1.2	78.6	4.2	21.0	13.6	7.1	1.2	3.5	269
Middle	23.4	1,786	1.2	83.6	1.9	18.2	9.5	5.1	2.3	5.4	410
Fourth	23.4	1,672	1.8	82.5	3.2	19.2	7.6	7.6	2.1	3.8	385
Highest	20.4	1,261	2.0	83.2	2.5	16.9	9.6	4.3	2.8	5.3	256
Karnataka	22.5	6,452	1.4	81.5	2.8	19.3	9.8	6.1	2.1	4.3	1,429

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

* Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating by practices during menstrual period, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	84.3	6.8	17.4	0.5	4,874
20-24	78.6	11.6	25.9	0.1	1,578
Residence					
Rural	88.9	4.9	13.2	0.5	4,343
Urban	70.7	14.1	32.3	0.1	2,109
Education					
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	*	5
Less than five years	91.5	0.9	1.2	1.9	592
5-9 years	91.5	3.5	9.9	0.3	2,385
10 or more years	75.7	12.2	29.1	0.2	3,470
Religion					
Hindu	84.3	7.1	18.3	0.4	5,460
Muslim	76.7	11.9	23.9	0.1	874
Christian	60.3	17.4	43.6	1.4	74
Jain	67.7	19.0	40.4	0.0	38
Others	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	86.0	4.5	13.9	0.5	1,080
Scheduled tribes	88.7	4.9	11.5	1.3	500
Other backward classes	81.7	9.4	21.3	0.2	3,667
Others	81.8	8.0	22.6	0.4	1,160
Wealth index					
Lowest	90.6	2.7	4.2	1.7	477
Second	94.0	2.8	5.2	0.6	1,229
Middle	92.1	3.8	9.7	0.5	1,786
Fourth	83.6	8.2	23.4	0.1	1,672
Highest	55.6	20.4	47.3	0.0	1,261
Karnataka	82.9	7.9	19.5	0.4	6,452
[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. [*] Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases. ^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.					

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know any contraceptive method by specific methods, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	95.7	95.6	48.4	95.1	52.2	69.9	41.7	40.0	48.5	22.7	15.1	3.5	1.6	4,874
20-24	98.0	98.0	65.7	97.5	72.0	81.6	56.2	49.8	67.9	34.3	25.7	8.3	3.6	1,578
Residence														
Rural	95.8	95.7	51.3	95.1	56.2	71.6	43.2	41.4	50.7	23.4	16.6	4.4	2.2	4,343
Urban	97.2	97.2	55.2	96.8	58.8	75.1	49.4	44.3	58.5	30.0	19.9	5.3	1.9	2,109
Education														
Non-literate*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Less than five years	88.1	87.9	35.0	87.4	33.3	46.9	20.7	23.5	17.8	8.0	6.4	1.3	0.6	592
5-9 years	95.0	95.0	43.4	94.2	48.2	65.1	35.6	35.9	41.1	16.8	11.4	2.7	1.5	2,385
10 or more years	98.5	98.5	61.9	98.1	67.2	82.5	56.0	50.0	67.7	34.6	24.0	6.6	2.7	3,470
Religion														
Hindu	96.4	96.4	53.4	95.8	57.7	73.6	45.8	43.0	54.0	26.2	17.8	4.6	2.1	5,460
Muslim	95.2	95.2	47.2	94.8	51.9	66.8	41.0	37.2	47.4	20.5	15.3	4.9	1.7	874
Christian	96.4	96.4	62.2	96.4	66.9	80.2	51.5	47.8	66.2	40.2	35.6	6.7	1.5	74
Jain	94.5	94.5	46.5	94.5	69.5	75.6	50.5	59.1	63.9	36.3	20.7	6.4	2.1	38
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes*														
Scheduled castes	94.8	94.8	48.2	94.2	50.1	68.1	43.2	39.6	45.6	21.0	11.7	2.3	2.1	1,080
Scheduled tribes	94.9	94.9	45.6	94.1	49.9	68.5	37.9	38.2	43.7	21.8	15.2	4.3	2.0	500
Other backward classes	96.8	96.7	54.7	96.1	59.1	73.4	45.6	42.6	54.5	26.6	19.1	5.3	2.2	3,667
Others	96.4	96.4	53.1	96.2	60.5	77.0	49.6	46.1	61.0	28.6	19.7	4.9	1.8	1,160
Wealth index														
Lowest	92.3	91.9	36.7	91.4	34.8	53.2	25.1	23.9	24.1	9.1	9.4	1.4	1.9	477
Second	94.1	94.1	45.8	93.3	48.0	64.6	33.5	36.4	39.5	16.8	11.7	2.1	1.3	1,229
Middle	96.5	96.5	50.4	95.7	56.2	71.6	43.1	40.1	49.8	22.2	15.7	3.8	2.1	1,786
Fourth	97.8	97.8	56.6	97.5	61.1	77.7	50.5	46.1	61.8	30.8	20.9	5.7	2.5	1,672
Highest	97.4	97.4	63.0	97.0	70.2	83.2	60.0	53.3	71.4	38.4	25.2	8.4	2.3	1,261
Karnataka	96.3	96.2	52.6	95.7	57.1	72.8	45.2	42.4	53.3	25.6	17.7	4.7	2.1	6,452

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

* Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who reported source from where to get pill and condom, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	53.8	56.2	0.7	4,874
20-24	62.5	66.4	1.0	1,578
Residence				
Rural	55.7	56.2	0.6	4,343
Urban	56.3	63.8	1.2	2,109
Education				
Non-literate*	*	*	*	5
Less than five years	31.3	30.1	1.1	592
5-9 years	49.8	51.1	0.5	2,385
10 or more years	64.3	68.9	1.0	3,470
Religion				
Hindu	56.7	59.2	0.9	5,460
Muslim	50.4	54.5	0.6	874
Christian	65.6	71.7	0.0	74
Jain	52.5	56.2	0.0	38
Others	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes*				
Scheduled castes	53.0	52.8	1.0	1,080
Scheduled tribes	53.1	54.7	1.3	500
Other backward classes	56.3	60.0	0.7	3,667
Others	58.7	61.7	1.0	1,160
Wealth index				
Lowest	41.1	38.7	1.2	477
Second	50.4	49.4	0.5	1,229
Middle	54.9	55.2	0.8	1,786
Fourth	60.5	65.1	0.9	1,672
Highest	62.1	71.8	0.9	1,261
Karnataka	55.9	58.7	0.8	6,452

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
 * Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who discussed family planning methods with any one and sources of information, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning						Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/Sister in law	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	
Age group									
15-19	19.9	4,874	41.1	31.6	75.8	12.5	1.6	20.4	970
20-24	27.4	1,578	34.3	35.0	78.0	17.8	5.0	20.9	437
Residence									
Rural	20.6	4,343	36.9	33.8	75.0	13.6	3.4	18.5	891
Urban	24.1	2,109	42.7	30.7	79.1	14.9	1.2	24.1	516
Education									
Non-literate ^a	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Less than five years	7.6	592	54.0	40.1	69.1	6.1	0.0	2.0	45
5-9 years	16.8	2,385	36.4	32.3	72.5	9.4	2.0	12.3	399
10 or more years	27.6	3,470	39.4	32.5	78.4	16.5	3.0	24.8	962
Religion									
Hindu	21.9	5,460	38.2	32.0	76.4	13.5	2.7	19.7	1,198
Muslim	20.0	874	39.8	37.7	74.9	15.8	1.1	26.2	176
Christian	26.3	74	(63.2)	(36.8)	(84.2)	(31.6)	(10.5)	(26.3)	19
Jain	32.8	38	(61.5)	(23.1)	(84.6)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(15.4)	13
Others	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes^b									
Scheduled castes	16.9	1,080	40.7	32.1	76.8	11.6	1.6	16.7	182
Scheduled tribes	20.1	500	35.2	31.9	74.3	12.9	1.1	14.9	101
Other backward classes	23.4	3,667	38.5	33.5	77.0	15.1	2.9	21.9	862
Others	21.9	1,160	40.3	30.6	75.7	12.8	3.1	20.6	255
Wealth index									
Lowest	14.7	477	32.4	24.2	83.3	8.1	1.3	12.7	71
Second	19.3	1,229	39.9	39.7	76.5	13.7	3.0	16.3	237
Middle	19.4	1,786	38.6	35.8	71.4	13.2	1.9	22.2	345
Fourth	22.6	1,672	37.7	28.2	77.9	15.6	3.9	21.6	379
Highest	29.1	1,261	41.6	31.6	78.4	15.1	2.0	22.1	370
Karnataka	21.8	6,452	39.0	32.7	76.5	14.1	2.6	20.5	1,407

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases

* Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Sources of information										Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/friends	Adult Education programme/school teacher	Religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/mela	Others	
Age group													
15-19	40.6	4,874	31.6	56.1	16.8	42.5	24.7	1.5	42.2	63.4	9.3	6.9	1,983
20-24	49.7	1,578	38.8	72.9	20.8	49.6	31.3	1.4	43.9	48.1	11.2	8.3	782
Residence													
Rural	42.2	4,343	34.1	53.9	14.9	39.7	25.6	1.1	42.6	57.4	9.5	5.5	1,823
Urban	44.2	2,109	32.8	74.5	23.8	53.9	28.4	2.1	42.9	62.4	10.4	10.8	942
Education													
Non-literate ^a	*	5											
Less than five years	18.9	592	21.1	43.0	3.6	7.2	21.7	0.9	59.7	1.8	15.1	3.5	112
5-9 years	35.1	2,385	34.2	50.2	12.4	33.2	18.8	1.0	45.7	47.7	9.5	5.5	835
10 or more years	52.3	3,470	34.1	66.9	21.3	52.0	30.4	1.7	40.2	67.9	9.6	8.4	1,818
Religion													
Hindu	43.7	5,460	33.6	60.0	17.5	43.9	26.7	1.5	42.5	59.4	9.5	7.3	2,383
Muslim	36.8	874	31.7	64.4	20.1	44.7	21.8	0.9	43.7	54.3	10.9	7.8	323
Christian	48.0	74	39.1	78.7	27.3	70.2	46.3	0.0	51.8	68.5	19.4	6.2	36
Jain	49.8	38	(52.6)	(73.7)	(15.8)	(64.8)	(47.4)	(5.3)	(31.6)	(84.2)	(21.1)	(0.0)	19
Others	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes^a													
Scheduled castes	34.0	1,080	34.7	56.8	18.5	39.9	27.7	2.0	46.7	53.4	10.2	7.2	367
Scheduled tribes	37.6	500	24.8	49.6	14.8	39.4	28.4	1.7	40.2	57.1	15.3	7.6	189
Other backward classes	44.1	3,667	34.1	61.5	17.1	44.9	26.7	1.2	42.2	59.2	8.9	6.8	1,618
Others	49.9	1,160	35.0	65.7	21.0	48.4	24.7	1.7	41.3	63.2	10.2	8.8	579
Wealth index													
Lowest	26.7	477	23.9	36.0	4.6	24.9	23.5	0.0	40.4	54.5	12.1	4.6	127
Second	36.9	1,229	32.5	42.5	12.5	30.3	22.6	2.0	44.6	52.0	13.2	5.5	453
Middle	40.9	1,786	33.8	55.4	14.0	39.4	25.8	0.9	44.3	55.5	7.5	6.5	730
Fourth	48.2	1,672	34.8	66.8	20.3	47.1	26.0	1.6	40.8	62.2	9.1	6.3	805
Highest	50.8	1,261	34.7	77.5	26.0	60.9	31.2	1.7	42.3	64.9	10.4	11.4	645
Karnataka	42.8	6,452	33.6	60.8	17.9	44.5	26.5	1.5	42.7	59.1	9.8	7.3	2,765

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	33.6	24.1	20.4	15.6	78.2	23.0	11.2	1,983
20-24	40.4	26.8	29.4	17.1	79.8	23.6	12.3	782
Residence								
Rural	33.8	24.0	21.8	14.8	79.1	22.6	11.6	1,823
Urban	38.9	26.6	25.3	18.3	77.8	24.4	11.3	942
Education								
Non-literate ^a								
Less than five years	43.7	15.2	18.4	4.9	73.5	8.7	4.0	112
5-9 years	29.8	21.8	17.4	12.6	77.3	18.9	11.2	835
10 or more years	37.7	26.7	25.7	18.1	79.5	25.8	12.0	1,818
Religion								
Hindu	35.6	24.9	22.8	16.0	78.1	23.3	11.0	2,383
Muslim	32.7	24.0	21.4	14.8	82.5	20.6	16.2	323
Christian	52.9	29.6	46.6	15.9	81.0	25.8	7.7	36
Jain	(44.4)	(33.3)	(22.2)	(38.9)	(66.7)	(44.4)	(5.6)	19
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes^a								
Scheduled castes	37.7	26.5	23.2	15.1	76.9	22.7	8.7	367
Scheduled tribes	35.4	25.2	23.6	11.7	82.4	23.3	10.8	189
Other backward classes	36.6	24.8	24.5	16.4	78.0	22.9	12.5	1,618
Others	30.9	23.3	18.2	16.6	80.2	24.1	10.8	579
Wealth index								
Lowest	24.5	19.7	11.5	10.7	76.9	18.3	11.1	127
Second	36.9	24.6	19.4	12.1	76.0	24.6	7.4	453
Middle	33.7	25.1	19.1	13.9	75.1	22.2	12.3	730
Fourth	33.2	21.1	23.6	14.1	82.0	22.3	12.9	805
Highest	41.6	30.6	31.2	24.3	80.8	25.4	11.7	645
Karnataka	35.6	24.9	23.0	16.0	78.6	23.2	11.5	2,765

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases

* Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics
Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	91.2	4,874	37.8	72.5	24.9	49.3	23.8	1.3	4,448
20-24	94.8	1,578	48.4	83.1	30.0	58.2	29.4	2.0	1,466
Residence									
Rural	90.9	4,343	40.9	69.9	21.7	47.4	24.7	1.5	3,946
Urban	94.7	2,109	38.0	85.5	34.9	59.8	26.2	1.5	1,968
Education									
Non-literate*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Less than five years	67.3	562	23.1	42.0	4.0	9.0	12.0	0.3	369
5-9 years	88.6	2,385	37.2	69.8	17.7	39.6	21.3	0.8	2,115
10 or more years	98.8	3,470	43.6	82.3	34.0	63.9	29.1	2.0	3,427
Religion									
Hindu	92.4	5,460	40.9	73.8	26.4	52.1	25.3	1.5	5,048
Muslim	89.6	874	32.8	81.3	22.8	45.9	22.1	1.2	783
Christian	93.7	74	42.9	90.1	43.8	66.9	41.5	1.3	66
Jain	100.0	36	43.8	92.4	32.7	65.1	40.5	5.1	36
Others	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes*									
Scheduled castes	88.4	1,080	38.3	67.0	25.0	47.1	25.0	1.1	954
Scheduled tribes	88.9	500	30.8	60.3	16.8	40.8	19.9	1.2	445
Other backward classes	92.8	3,667	40.3	77.4	26.7	53.0	26.0	1.5	3,434
Others	95.0	1,160	44.3	81.5	29.8	55.4	25.3	1.7	1,102
Wealth index									
Lowest	76.5	477	24.9	44.5	10.4	26.8	17.9	0.8	365
Second	88.7	1,229	36.6	55.9	16.8	38.7	23.2	1.2	1,066
Middle	91.8	1,788	41.2	73.3	21.8	48.4	24.7	1.1	1,640
Fourth	96.8	1,872	42.7	84.3	29.7	56.5	24.6	1.8	1,818
Highest	97.3	1,261	42.4	91.1	40.3	66.9	30.5	2.0	1,234
Karnataka	92.1	8,452	39.9	75.1	26.2	51.6	25.2	1.5	8,044

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'do not know' or missing cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

* Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION /AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	13.8	75.1	28.8	35.1	39.0	48.3	59.3	4,448
20-24	16.4	75.5	32.8	37.5	43.4	53.5	60.9	1,496
Residence								
Rural	13.4	74.1	28.9	33.8	37.5	48.0	60.4	3,946
Urban	16.5	77.3	31.7	39.4	45.3	52.8	58.5	1,998
Education								
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Less than five years	9.2	68.6	16.7	25.5	21.4	26.5	48.3	399
5-9 years	10.6	73.2	25.4	30.3	33.5	44.6	55.3	2,115
10 or more years	16.9	76.8	33.2	39.3	45.1	54.1	63.0	3,427
Religion								
Hindu	14.6	76.0	30.3	36.0	40.5	50.0	59.2	5,048
Muslim	13.5	71.4	25.8	33.2	36.2	46.2	63.5	783
Christian	7.3	69.9	36.0	36.9	53.8	61.1	51.6	69
Jain	31.5	58.2	30.8	41.4	45.6	51.5	73.3	38
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes^a								
Scheduled castes	14.6	75.7	30.4	34.4	39.8	50.5	55.4	954
Scheduled tribes	11.6	79.8	26.4	29.3	33.9	44.9	57.1	445
Other backward classes	14.7	73.9	30.7	36.3	40.3	50.7	59.9	3,404
Others	14.0	77.1	28.0	37.2	42.2	47.5	63.9	1,102
Wealth index								
Lowest	9.7	69.7	22.1	27.4	28.7	38.8	54.3	365
Second	13.1	73.5	25.8	31.9	32.9	43.5	54.6	1,066
Middle	12.1	74.3	27.4	32.6	35.7	45.6	62.7	1,640
Fourth	14.7	75.1	31.6	36.2	42.5	51.2	61.4	1,616
Highest	19.1	79.0	35.6	43.9	50.7	59.8	59.0	1,234
Karnataka	14.5	75.2	29.9	35.7	40.2	49.6	59.7	5,944

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have misconception of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of someone who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	10.5	12.6	15.2	13.4	15.6	16.0	35.3	4,448
20-24	7.0	8.6	11.4	9.5	11.4	11.9	29.8	1,496
Residence								
Rural	11.5	13.3	16.1	14.7	17.0	17.3	36.0	3,946
Urban	5.7	8.1	10.5	8.0	9.7	10.5	29.7	1,998
Education								
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Less than five years	24.2	25.0	29.2	29.0	33.1	31.5	43.5	399
5-9 years	15.0	17.6	20.1	18.9	21.7	21.8	40.3	2,115
10 or more years	4.5	6.3	8.9	6.5	7.9	8.8	28.8	3,427
Religion								
Hindu	9.7	11.6	14.4	12.4	14.8	15.3	34.0	5,048
Muslim	9.7	12.3	14.2	12.5	13.7	13.9	34.8	783
Christian	7.3	8.8	11.7	14.6	14.6	11.6	28.3	69
Jain	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.5	2.8	2.6	13.7	38
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	12.7	14.9	18.1	16.7	20.4	20.6	37.9	954
Scheduled tribes	15.3	18.2	20.3	18.6	21.7	20.7	37.6	445
Other backward classes	9.3	11.3	13.9	12.3	13.9	14.4	33.3	3,404
Others	5.0	7.0	9.3	6.7	8.6	9.8	30.5	1,102
Wealth index								
Lowest	18.7	20.2	21.9	21.3	27.8	23.7	45.4	365
Second	17.4	18.6	22.9	21.3	24.4	24.4	42.1	1,066
Middle	11.6	14.3	16.7	15.0	17.6	17.8	37.6	1,640
Fourth	5.7	7.9	10.4	8.7	9.8	10.7	30.2	1,616
Highest	2.8	4.4	6.3	3.8	4.3	6.2	23.4	1,234
Karnataka	9.6	11.6	14.2	12.4	14.6	15.0	33.9	5,944

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.16 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOW TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE CHANCES OF INFECTING HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	40.2	18.3	59.3	74.6	23.9	5.6	4,448
20-24	39.9	26.7	65.4	78.7	25.0	5.3	1,496
Residence							
Rural	39.1	17.7	58.8	72.9	22.8	6.0	3,946
Urban	42.2	25.8	64.9	81.0	26.8	4.7	1,998
Education							
Non-literate*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Less than five years	26.5	8.4	40.1	42.9	13.8	4.7	399
5-9 years	34.3	14.9	54.1	67.5	21.3	6.6	2,115
10 or more years	44.2	24.3	67.4	84.4	26.5	5.1	3,427
Religion							
Hindu	40.5	20.4	61.3	75.5	24.7	5.5	5,048
Muslim	38.0	18.7	55.6	74.7	19.2	6.0	783
Christian	32.7	39.8	75.0	90.9	36.1	4.2	69
Jain	39.6	31.1	74.0	86.7	34.3	2.8	38
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes*							
Scheduled castes	38.3	18.1	58.7	69.6	25.2	5.0	954
Scheduled tribes	41.9	16.8	57.2	65.2	17.6	7.4	445
Other backward classes	40.6	21.3	61.3	77.5	23.9	5.7	3,404
Others	39.8	21.1	62.7	79.6	26.4	5.0	1,102
Wealth index							
Lowest	30.6	6.5	52.7	64.6	15.9	4.6	365
Second	38.8	13.6	53.3	63.6	20.0	6.9	1,066
Middle	40.0	17.4	57.2	72.7	20.3	5.7	1,640
Fourth	41.4	22.9	63.1	79.8	25.2	5.6	1,616
Highest	42.2	29.5	71.7	87.4	32.3	4.6	1,234
Karnataka	40.1	20.5	60.8	75.6	24.2	5.6	5,944

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

* Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.17 KNOWLEDGE WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility					Number of women who knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **		
			Government			Private				
			Hospital	CHC/ PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital		RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals
Age group										
15-19	79.0	4,448	82.6	26.0	7.2	6.0	44.5	5.9	4.6	3,518
20-24	83.9	1,496	83.7	26.9	9.5	6.8	44.2	9.8	5.4	1,253
Residence										
Rural	78.3	3,946	81.3	28.4	6.6	5.0	41.4	5.1	4.8	3,092
Urban	84.1	1,998	85.8	22.2	10.0	8.4	50.0	10.3	4.7	1,679
Education										
Non-literate ^a	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Less than five years	56.1	399	82.9	24.0	1.7	5.4	39.9	1.7	5.8	224
5-9 years	73.7	2,115	81.4	27.4	4.4	5.2	43.5	4.4	4.8	1,557
10 or more years	87.1	3,427	83.6	25.7	10.0	6.8	45.3	8.7	4.7	2,988
Religion										
Hindu	80.2	5,048	82.6	26.4	8.0	6.2	44.2	6.9	4.8	4,051
Muslim	79.6	783	84.3	25.4	5.4	6.2	45.5	6.7	4.7	624
Christian	85.6	69	90.9	23.4	12.0	8.0	48.2	5.0	1.4	59
Jain	84.3	38	78.8	27.6	21.8	3.3	33.4	22.5	12.0	32
Others	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes^b										
Scheduled castes	72.9	954	82.9	25.8	8.0	5.9	42.6	6.7	3.6	695
Scheduled tribes	76.3	445	80.1	26.9	6.6	7.1	41.7	5.6	4.9	340
Other backward classes	82.2	3,404	83.0	25.2	7.1	5.9	43.7	5.9	4.0	2,800
Others	82.0	1,102	83.5	29.9	10.6	7.5	48.1	11.2	8.2	903
Wealth index										
Lowest	69.0	365	77.0	31.6	2.7	5.1	40.5	2.3	4.2	253
Second	72.2	1,066	77.5	31.9	5.9	5.6	37.1	3.5	5.1	772
Middle	77.8	1,640	81.4	27.7	5.9	5.2	42.1	5.4	4.8	1,276
Fourth	84.8	1,616	85.1	25.0	8.0	5.5	43.9	6.7	4.2	1,371
Highest	87.9	1,234	87.0	20.7	12.3	8.9	54.0	12.6	5.5	1,083
Karnataka	80.2	5,944	82.9	26.2	7.8	6.2	44.4	6.9	4.8	4,771

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

* Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years by awareness on reproductive issues, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Selected statements to test the level of awareness										Number of women**
	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A woman can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse		A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	42.2	9.9	4.3	29.1	10.3	72.9	15.2	66.7	12.9	74.8	4,874
20-24	41.2	6.4	2.9	20.7	13.2	67.7	17.6	61.1	14.9	70.6	1,578
Residence											
Rural	41.9	10.3	4.5	28.8	11.2	71.9	16.3	65.0	14.2	73.7	4,343
Urban	42.2	6.4	2.7	23.5	10.8	71.0	14.9	66.2	11.8	73.8	2,109
Education											
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Less than five years	39.3	30.5	6.9	48.3	8.1	75.9	11.3	73.5	8.8	81.9	592
5-9 years	42.6	11.7	4.1	32.8	9.7	74.1	13.7	68.5	11.3	76.2	2,385
10 or more years	42.1	3.5	3.3	19.4	12.5	69.1	18.0	61.8	15.7	70.7	3,470
Religion											
Hindu	42.7	8.8	4.1	26.3	11.0	71.8	16.0	65.3	13.9	73.5	5,460
Muslim	38.3	10.9	3.0	31.7	10.9	71.0	13.8	66.7	10.3	75.5	874
Christian	34.7	6.3	1.3	30.2	15.7	72.2	21.1	63.1	11.2	77.0	74
Jain	39.2	0.0	5.5	23.9	17.8	60.3	25.0	50.3	17.5	65.4	38
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Castes/tribes^b											
Scheduled castes	45.3	12.7	4.2	33.2	9.1	74.4	14.2	70.0	11.2	78.3	1,080
Scheduled tribes	47.7	11.4	5.4	31.8	9.7	74.5	13.9	69.3	12.7	76.9	500
Other backward classes	40.7	8.1	3.8	25.4	11.7	70.6	16.0	64.7	13.5	73.3	3,667
Others	40.0	7.2	3.6	24.1	11.3	70.7	17.5	61.5	15.1	70.1	1,160
Wealth index											
Lowest	42.9	22.1	5.4	41.4	9.7	77.3	14.6	71.2	9.3	80.1	477
Second	45.8	15.1	5.2	35.7	10.6	74.7	14.2	68.9	13.3	76.3	1,229
Middle	43.6	8.4	4.4	28.0	10.8	72.2	15.1	65.7	13.5	74.0	1,786
Fourth	40.0	5.2	3.3	22.2	11.5	69.4	16.7	63.4	13.7	71.9	1,672
Highest	38.3	3.9	2.3	18.1	11.8	68.4	17.7	61.3	14.6	71.1	1,261
Karnataka	42.0	9.0	3.9	27.0	11.0	71.6	15.8	65.4	13.4	73.8	6,452

* Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

* Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
Belgaum	89.1	24.7	68.1	41.5	39.3	229
Bagalkot	78.1	30.0	80.8	46.4	26.7	148
Bijapur	80.1	23.4	61.2	27.1	11.5	167
Gulbarga	84.1	23.4	68.9	35.5	18.3	296
Bidar	85.9	20.3	58.6	30.7	22.6	319
Raichur	78.7	21.3	71.9	40.3	18.3	269
Koppal	74.8	20.3	53.3	21.1	14.0	243
Gadag	88.5	22.1	67.1	32.9	23.9	243
Dharwad	88.2	21.7	74.3	41.3	22.4	314
Uttara Kannada	95.8	31.3	79.1	53.4	23.8	228
Haveri	89.6	26.5	70.5	36.3	22.4	281
Bellary	85.1	24.9	67.1	40.4	23.1	256
Chitradurga	90.3	9.9	81.0	46.9	16.4	195
Davanagere	83.5	23.4	78.5	51.3	27.2	281
Shimoga	84.4	30.3	82.5	63.9	26.2	262
Udupi	97.5	25.3	91.5	61.0	25.2	318
Chikmagalur	91.8	21.6	71.9	48.8	18.0	241
Tumkur	91.7	15.3	74.8	48.5	17.5	207
Kolar	86.4	15.8	65.7	46.0	26.3	208
Bangalore	94.8	17.3	74.0	54.2	27.6	190
Bangalore Rural	94.3	14.6	85.7	69.6	10.9	226
Mandya	93.3	15.6	67.9	43.5	16.7	209
Hassan	91.3	25.0	64.8	43.0	25.1	224
Dakshina Kannada	95.5	32.4	86.9	60.3	26.0	338
Kodagu	88.8	25.3	77.0	52.1	25.0	188
Mysore	81.3	19.7	68.1	51.4	15.7	222
Chamarajanagar	87.9	17.1	78.5	62.4	10.1	150
Karnataka	87.8	22.5	72.8	45.2	21.8	6,452

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2007-08

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Belgaum	5,726	24,323	2,37,291
Bagalkot	5,214	26,243	65,928
Bijapur	5,332	25,766	40,993
Gulbarga	5,208	24,748	1,40,033
Bidar	4,795	30,599	44,407
Raichur	7,029	29,164	41,989
Koppal	6,354	23,492	55,557
Gadag	5,001	24,997	67,509
Dharwad	5,028	30,529	1,71,431
Uttara Kannada	3,389	23,563	76,107
Haveri	4,804	54,864	52,030
Bellary	5,816	31,735	68,045
Chitradurga	4,867	24,605	33,719
Davanagere	4,302	22,450	27,511
Shimoga	4,247	23,470	15,344
Udupi	3,781	20,794	47,009
Chikmagalur	2,884	19,536	19,728
Tumkur	4,542	22,264	1,71,363
Kolar	4,994	30,023	40,482
Bangalore	6,241	37,906	0
Bangalore Rural	4,254	21,827	5,28,085
Mandya	3,988	26,018	37,908
Hassan	3,694	20,854	31,370
Dakshina Kannada	4,253	24,140	3,69,904
Kodagu	2,552	17,451	32,646
Mysore	4,171	22,699	40,605
Chamarajanagar	3,839	16,428	11,093
Karnataka	4,575	25,673	1,06,006

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre.

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB-CENTRE WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2007-08

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter ¹	Total number of Sub-Centres
Belgaum	40.5	37	97.0	73.3	33
Bagalkot	47.2	36	93.6	44.4	31
Bijapur	48.7	39	91.9	70.6	37
Gulbarga	41.7	36	70.6	64.7	34
Bidar	44.7	38	97.4	60.9	38
Raichur	27.0	37	70.0	75.0	30
Koppal	26.2	42	93.9	94.1	33
Gadag	43.8	32	92.9	64.3	28
Dharwad	36.4	22	94.1	77.8	17
Uttara Kannada	40.0	35	100.0	68.8	32
Haveri	40.0	40	79.5	50.0	39
Bellary	57.6	33	83.9	75.0	31
Chitradurga	36.6	41	94.6	76.9	37
Davanagere	34.3	35	84.4	52.2	32
Shimoga	21.2	33	88.5	83.3	26
Udupi	75.6	41	97.4	81.3	39
Chikmagalur	35.0	40	97.4	54.6	38
Tumkur	15.0	40	97.2	38.5	36
Kolar	15.8	38	94.3	43.8	35
Bangalore	25.0	4	100.0	0.0	5
Bangalore Rural	20.5	39	100.0	40.0	36
Mandya	30.0	40	94.4	73.3	36
Hassan	12.5	40	97.4	60.0	38
Dakshina Kannada	54.8	31	100.0	69.2	31
Kodagu	39.5	43	97.5	83.3	40
Mysore	51.6	31	100.0	100.0	29
Chamarajanagar	42.9	42	97.4	57.1	39
Karnataka	37.3	965	92.7	67.4	880

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.

¹ Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.

TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRES FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2007-08

District	Number of Sub-Centre having					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
Belgaum	0	13	9	14	11	16
Bagalkot	1	20	18	22	17	24
Bijapur	0	15	8	17	11	24
Gulbarga	1	10	8	17	10	23
Bidar	7	14	12	14	9	21
Raichur	0	15	6	13	6	21
Koppal	3	16	16	12	7	18
Gadag	1	9	13	7	2	19
Dharwad	0	8	10	6	5	10
Uttara Kannada	2	14	14	11	7	16
Haveri	1	9	6	8	4	16
Bellary	4	24	29	29	22	31
Chitradurga	1	24	28	26	21	31
Davanagere	1	16	20	20	12	26
Shimoga	0	14	15	12	10	16
Udupi	2	21	21	16	7	23
Chikmagalur	6	18	14	17	8	20
Tumkur	0	6	8	4	3	11
Kolar	0	13	14	17	8	22
Bangalore	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bangalore Rural	0	10	9	9	5	13
Mandya	3	14	15	13	11	18
Hassan	0	12	12	12	7	16
Dakshina Kannada	1	14	15	12	4	18
Kodagu	0	17	17	14	7	19
Mysore	0	14	15	16	14	16
Chamarajanagar	0	14	17	17	14	18
Karnataka (%)	35 (6.9)	374 (73.8)	369 (72.8)	375 (74.0)	242 (64.5)	507 (100.0)

¹ Percentage calculated from Sub-Centre having labor room.

TABLE 9 4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2007-08

District	Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Belgaum	31	26	33
Bagalkot	25	30	31
Bijapur	29	24	37
Gulbarga	20	22	34
Bidar	28	28	38
Raichur	21	16	30
Koppal	33	27	33
Gadag	24	25	28
Dharwad	13	11	17
Uttara Kannada	28	23	32
Haveri	32	14	39
Bellary	20	27	31
Chitradurga	30	29	37
Davanagere	24	28	32
Shimoga	25	12	26
Udupi	36	38	39
Chikmagalur	37	25	38
Tumkur	32	29	36
Kolar	26	32	35
Bangalore	4	5	5
Bangalore Rural	24	29	36
Mandya	35	27	36
Hassan	37	29	38
Dakshina Kannada	30	29	31
Kodagu	40	25	40
Mysore	27	26	29
Chamarajanagar	39	38	39
Karnataka (%)	750 (85.2)	674 (76.6)	880(100.0)

¹ Equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope. Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculam, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.

² Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamine A solution, ORS packet.

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2007-08

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Belgaum	19	30	30	33
Bagalkot	9	30	26	31
Bijapur	17	19	31	37
Gulbarga	17	25	31	34
Bidar	15	37	36	38
Raichur	10	13	25	30
Koppal	16	20	31	33
Gadag	12	26	27	28
Dharwad	7	13	16	17
Uttara Kannada	1	21	25	32
Haveri	2	35	36	39
Bellary	4	26	23	31
Chitradurga	23	36	32	37
Davanagere	17	28	29	32
Shimoga	12	23	25	26
Udupi	3	34	38	39
Chikmagalur	13	35	35	38
Tumkur	4	23	29	36
Kolar	7	15	34	35
Bangalore	2	3	5	5
Bangalore Rural	20	36	34	36
Mandya	9	31	35	36
Hassan	4	24	33	38
Dakshina Kannada	2	29	30	31
Kodagu	6	28	39	40
Mysore	0	12	25	29
Chamarajanagar	6	25	36	39
Karnataka (%)	257 (29.2)	677 (88.5)	796 (90.5)	880 (100.0)
VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee. *Based on availability of VHSC.				

**TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS,
KARNATAKA, 2007-08**

District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Belgaum	16	7	13	25	30
Bagalkot	18	3	10	21	25
Bijapur	18	11	25	24	29
Gulbarga	16	7	18	16	30
Bidar	17	4	12	21	23
Raichur	14	1	13	18	22
Koppal	17	4	13	18	21
Gadag	9	3	3	16	20
Dharwad	7	2	3	10	11
Uttara Kannada	21	3	2	9	24
Haveri	17	9	13	22	34
Bellary	10	5	7	17	22
Chitradurga	18	11	8	20	31
Davanagere	18	3	2	21	24
Shimoga	12	2	1	16	23
Udupi	14	8	0	17	25
Chikmagalur	15	9	5	18	28
Tumkur	17	12	4	25	32
Kolar	18	8	4	23	27
Bangalore	4	1	0	4	5
Bangalore Rural	14	11	7	26	26
Mandya	20	9	10	22	28
Hassan	19	7	4	15	30
Dakshina Kannada	15	5	2	8	24
Kodagu	11	1	2	8	22
Mysore	19	5	1	15	25
Chamarajanagar	18	5	0	10	32
Karnataka (%)	412 (61.2)	156 (23.2)	182 (27.0)	465 (69.1)	673 (100.0)

MO=Medical Officer.

AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2007-08

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Belgaum	16	21	26	3	5	30
Bagalkot	18	17	22	3	5	25
Bijapur	15	15	25	0	0	29
Gulbarga	23	16	25	3	12	30
Bidar	17	19	21	13	8	23
Raichur	16	17	21	1	5	22
Koppal	11	17	17	4	2	21
Gadag	8	7	18	2	2	20
Dharwad	6	6	9	1	1	11
Uttara Kannada	15	4	22	11	8	24
Haveri	17	16	32	2	10	34
Bellary	21	7	21	1	9	22
Chitradurga	20	15	25	4	2	31
Davanagere	14	14	20	2	8	24
Shimoga	11	8	23	1	7	23
Udupi	13	0	21	2	10	25
Chikmagalur	22	14	22	9	7	28
Tumkur	11	15	23	7	6	32
Kolar	9	9	22	2	7	27
Bangalore	2	0	4	2	1	5
Bangalore Rural	7	8	20	2	4	26
Mandya	17	12	22	10	9	28
Hassan	18	12	25	0	7	30
Dakshina Kannada	20	0	20	2	7	24
Kodagu	21	10	21	0	7	22
Mysore	10	16	22	2	5	25
Chamarajanagar	17	21	28	1	7	32
Karnataka (%)	395 (58.7)	316 (47.0)	577 (85.7)	90 (13.4)	161 (23.9)	673 (100.0)

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs having						Total number of PHCs
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments ¹ (at least 60 %)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	
Belgaum	17	24	25	26	15	7	30
Bagalkot	6	15	22	25	10	7	25
Bijapur	13	25	24	27	11	12	29
Gulbarga	11	24	24	28	13	7	30
Bidar	9	20	21	23	14	9	23
Raichur	10	16	20	21	14	16	22
Koppal	8	14	20	19	13	8	21
Gadag	12	13	15	20	6	1	20
Dharwad	3	7	9	11	5	1	11
Uttara Kannada	8	19	23	23	1	2	24
Haveri	14	30	21	31	10	11	34
Bellary	8	19	22	22	7	3	22
Chitradurga	15	24	26	29	10	5	31
Davanagere	11	21	22	24	10	8	24
Shimoga	12	18	21	23	6	1	23
Udupi	9	16	24	25	0	0	25
Chikmagalur	7	21	21	27	11	7	28
Tumkur	12	20	21	30	12	6	32
Kolar	5	20	20	27	7	7	27
Bangalore	0	3	3	4	0	0	5
Bangalore Rural	9	17	17	26	8	1	26
Mandya	9	23	25	27	8	10	28
Hassan	10	22	20	29	7	3	30
Dakshina Kannada	9	16	20	23	0	0	24
Kodagu	6	18	21	20	8	3	22
Mysore	5	16	18	25	9	5	25
Chamarajanagar	11	27	27	32	13	11	32
Karnataka (%)	249 (37.0)	508 (75.5)	552 (82.0)	647 (96.1)	228 (72.2)	151 (47.8)	673 (100.0)

* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.

¹ Ice lined refrigerator (large/small), Deep freezer (large/ small), Cold Box, Vaccine carrier.

² Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bactirials, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs. OT = Operation Theatre.

TABLE 9.9: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Belgaum	25	16	30	21	30
Bagalkot	23	12	25	23	25
Bijapur	23	11	23	23	29
Gulbarga	21	18	28	27	30
Bidar	17	14	21	21	23
Raichur	18	7	18	16	22
Koppal	15	7	19	14	21
Gadag	9	5	17	16	20
Dharwad	7	11	11	5	11
Uttara Kannada	9	13	15	10	24
Haveri	24	28	29	22	34
Bellary	13	11	22	22	22
Chitradurga	26	22	31	31	31
Davanagere	24	6	22	22	24
Shimoga	19	10	22	21	23
Udupi	15	15	24	24	25
Chikmagalur	25	22	27	26	28
Tumkur	11	13	32	30	32
Kolar	10	10	27	26	27
Bangalore	2	2	5	4	5
Bangalore Rural	21	18	22	21	26
Mandya	21	19	21	21	28
Hassan	19	19	28	28	30
Dakshina Kannada	20	24	24	23	24
Kodagu	15	15	20	20	22
Mysore	6	14	25	25	25
Chamarajanagar	9	20	31	29	32
Karnataka (%)	447 (66.4)	382 (56.8)	619 (92.0)	571 (84.8)	673 (100.0)
RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.					

TABLE 9 10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS,
KARNATAKA, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having			Health Manager	Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric/ Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist		
Belgaum	5	2	3	1	7
Bagalkot	3	0	0	2	5
Bijapur	3	2	0	0	5
Gulbarga	2	1	0	0	12
Bidar	1	1	0	0	7
Raichur	0	0	0	1	4
Koppal	0	1	0	0	9
Gadag	0	0	0	0	2
Dharwad	0	0	0	1	2
Uttara Kannada	2	0	0	0	4
Haveri	2	0	0	1	7
Bellary	1	1	0	0	3
Chitradurga	0	0	0	0	5
Davanagere	0	0	0	0	2
Shimoga	0	1	1	0	4
Udupi	0	0	1	0	4
Chikmagalur	1	0	1	0	4
Tumkur	3	4	2	1	5
Kolar	1	1	2	0	2
Bangalore	0	0	0	0	0
Bangalore Rural	3	0	0	0	4
Mandya	0	0	0	0	1
Hassan	0	0	0	1	6
Dakshina Kannada	5	1	3	0	6
Kodagu	1	0	0	0	5
Mysore	1	0	0	0	2
Chamarajanagar	0	0	0	0	1
Karnataka (%)	34 (28.8)	15 (12.7)	13 (11.0)	8 (6.8)	118 (100.0)

TABLE 9 11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:					Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services	LBW babies managed ¹	Blood storage facility	
Belgaum	7	7	6	3	0	7
Bagalkot	5	4	3	5	0	5
Bijapur	5	3	3	3	0	5
Gulbarga	9	8	7	3	0	12
Bidar	6	5	5	2	0	7
Raichur	0	3	1	0	0	4
Koppal	7	7	3	2	0	9
Gadag	2	2	1	0	0	2
Dharwad	2	2	1	1	0	2
Uttara Kannada	4	3	1	1	2	4
Haveri	6	7	2	0	0	7
Bellary	2	0	0	1	0	3
Chitradurga	3	3	3	3	1	5
Davanagere	0	0	0	1	0	2
Shimoga	2	3	2	2	0	4
Udupi	2	4	1	0	1	4
Chikmagalur	1	4	1	0	0	4
Tumkur	3	5	4	2	0	5
Kolar	1	1	0	0	0	2
Bangalore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangalore Rural	2	3	3	1	0	4
Mandya	1	1	0	0	1	1
Hassan	2	3	1	0	0	6
Dakshina Kannada	6	5	2	2	0	6
Kodagu	5	3	2	1	0	5
Mysore	2	2	1	1	0	2
Channarayana	0	1	1	0	0	1
Karnataka (%)	85 (72.0)	89 (75.4)	54 (60.7)	34 (28.8)	5 (5.6)	118 (100.0)

FRU = First Referral Unit.

LBW=low birth weight

¹ Based on 24 hours and CHCs designated as First Referral Unit.

² Based on last one month services.

TABLE 9 12: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
Belgaum	7	5	4	4	7
Bagalkot	5	5	4	1	5
Bijapur	4	4	3	3	5
Gulbarga	10	9	8	9	12
Bidar	4	5	4	7	7
Raichur	1	2	2	2	4
Koppal	7	2	2	4	9
Gadag	1	2	1	1	2
Dharwad	2	2	2	2	2
Uttara Kannada	3	4	4	1	4
Haveri	6	5	5	3	7
Bellary	3	2	2	3	3
Chitradurga	3	4	2	2	5
Davanagere	2	1	1	0	2
Shimoga	3	2	2	3	4
Udupi	2	2	2	4	4
Chikmagalur	3	3	2	3	4
Tumkur	3	3	3	4	5
Kolar	1	1	1	2	2
Bangalore	0	0	0	0	0
Bangalore Rural	4	3	3	3	4
Mandya	1	1	0	1	1
Hassan	3	5	3	5	6
Dakshina Kannada	5	6	6	3	6
Kodagu	4	4	4	5	5
Mysore	2	0	0	2	2
Chamarajanagar	1	1	1	0	1
Karnataka (%)	90 (76.3)	83 (70.3)	71 (85.5)	77 (65.3)	118 (100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

*RKS monitored regularly is from the number of RKS constituted.

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)							
Belgaum	0.640	0.017	1,079	1,066	2.642	0.607	0.673
Bagalkot	0.545	0.023	991	991	4.212	0.500	0.591
Bijapur	0.576	0.018	869	864	3.109	0.541	0.611
Gulbarga	0.480	0.022	1,019	1,021	4.587	0.437	0.523
Bidar	0.561	0.020	955	951	3.609	0.522	0.601
Raichur	0.499	0.018	1,212	1,213	3.664	0.463	0.535
Koppal	0.526	0.019	1,197	1,210	3.524	0.490	0.563
Gadag	0.575	0.016	933	925	2.815	0.543	0.607
Dharwad	0.626	0.015	1,132	1,126	2.418	0.596	0.656
Uttara Kannada	0.637	0.026	842	841	4.041	0.587	0.688
Haveri	0.629	0.016	974	975	2.474	0.599	0.660
Bellary	0.563	0.027	981	982	4.740	0.510	0.615
Chitradurga	0.650	0.022	879	876	3.316	0.608	0.692
Davanagere	0.661	0.022	999	998	3.295	0.619	0.704
Shimoga	0.712	0.017	955	955	2.375	0.679	0.745
Udupi	0.582	0.022	821	820	3.743	0.540	0.625
Chikmagalur	0.738	0.019	859	860	2.601	0.701	0.776
Tumkur	0.707	0.018	919	918	2.531	0.672	0.742
Kolar	0.679	0.014	886	893	2.125	0.651	0.707
Bangalore	0.600	0.022	729	730	3.711	0.556	0.644
Bangalore Rural	0.716	0.016	878	876	2.265	0.684	0.748
Mandya	0.790	0.013	888	887	1.676	0.764	0.816
Hassan	0.799	0.018	857	868	2.263	0.764	0.835
Dakshina Kannada	0.506	0.025	870	873	5.030	0.456	0.556
Kodagu	0.703	0.022	793	783	3.155	0.659	0.746
Mysore	0.714	0.021	852	849	2.895	0.674	0.755
Chamarajanagar	0.671	0.026	835	835	3.824	0.621	0.721
contd.....							

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Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)							
Belgaum	0.148	0.013	1,079	1,066	8.782	0.122	0.173
Bagalkot	0.176	0.015	991	991	8.587	0.147	0.206
Bijapur	0.166	0.013	869	864	7.853	0.140	0.191
Gulbarga	0.220	0.017	1,019	1,021	7.737	0.186	0.253
Bidar	0.197	0.013	955	951	6.379	0.172	0.221
Raichur	0.161	0.013	1,212	1,213	7.829	0.136	0.185
Koppal	0.196	0.013	1,197	1,210	6.670	0.171	0.222
Gadag	0.159	0.011	933	925	7.238	0.136	0.181
Dharwad	0.145	0.013	1,132	1,126	8.925	0.119	0.170
Uttara Kannada	0.168	0.026	842	841	15.668	0.116	0.220
Haveri	0.126	0.012	974	975	9.702	0.102	0.150
Bellary	0.159	0.012	981	982	7.410	0.136	0.182
Chitradurga	0.122	0.011	879	876	9.090	0.100	0.144
Davanagere	0.120	0.011	999	998	8.973	0.099	0.141
Shimoga	0.128	0.011	955	955	8.773	0.106	0.150
Udupi	0.186	0.014	821	820	7.425	0.159	0.213
Chikmagalur	0.123	0.013	859	860	10.429	0.098	0.148
Tumkur	0.128	0.015	919	918	11.358	0.099	0.157
Kolar	0.119	0.011	886	893	9.435	0.097	0.141
Bangalore	0.164	0.016	729	730	9.807	0.132	0.196
Bangalore Rural	0.093	0.012	878	876	12.323	0.071	0.116
Mandya	0.078	0.009	888	887	11.063	0.061	0.094
Hassan	0.092	0.010	857	868	10.640	0.073	0.111
Dakshina Kannada	0.267	0.020	870	873	7.496	0.228	0.307
Kodagu	0.137	0.015	793	783	11.251	0.107	0.167
Mysore	0.121	0.012	852	849	9.945	0.097	0.144
Chamarajanagar	0.113	0.013	835	835	11.156	0.089	0.138

contd.

Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Belgaum	0.754	0.035	292	296	4.592	0.686	0.822
Bagalkot	0.471	0.038	343	335	8.054	0.397	0.545
Bijapur	0.615	0.042	310	307	6.888	0.531	0.698
Gulbarga	0.478	0.037	419	419	7.651	0.407	0.550
Bidar	0.652	0.040	329	335	6.119	0.574	0.730
Raichur	0.414	0.035	431	430	8.338	0.346	0.482
Koppal	0.247	0.028	454	459	11.281	0.192	0.301
Gadag	0.509	0.035	297	297	6.966	0.440	0.579
Dharwad	0.666	0.033	342	334	4.940	0.601	0.730
Uttara Kannada	0.826	0.049	220	212	5.881	0.731	0.922
Haveri	0.643	0.038	283	281	5.927	0.568	0.718
Bellary	0.455	0.042	322	338	9.311	0.372	0.538
Chitradurga	0.639	0.042	272	271	6.526	0.557	0.720
Davanagere	0.648	0.040	290	291	6.108	0.570	0.725
Shimoga	0.712	0.036	244	246	5.086	0.641	0.783
Udupi	0.953	0.014	220	219	1.420	0.926	0.979
Chikmagalur	0.834	0.028	203	206	3.301	0.780	0.888
Tumkur	0.728	0.039	232	232	5.304	0.652	0.804
Kolar	0.622	0.038	263	261	6.132	0.547	0.696
Bangalore	0.938	0.021	204	208	2.266	0.896	0.979
Bangalore Rural	0.849	0.025	238	236	2.894	0.801	0.897
Mandya	0.867	0.029	211	215	3.363	0.810	0.924
Hassan	0.801	0.031	208	213	3.915	0.740	0.863
Dakshina Kannada	0.960	0.014	293	293	1.475	0.932	0.987
Kodagu	0.819	0.036	221	233	4.409	0.748	0.889
Mysore	0.804	0.031	232	231	3.843	0.743	0.865
Chamarajanagar	0.765	0.050	211	214	6.582	0.666	0.864

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Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Belgaum	0.847	0.028	292	296	3.278	0.792	0.901
Bagalkot	0.852	0.025	343	335	2.923	0.803	0.901
Bijapur	0.791	0.030	310	307	3.822	0.732	0.851
Gulbarga	0.804	0.026	419	419	3.270	0.752	0.855
Bidar	0.897	0.020	329	335	2.188	0.858	0.935
Raichur	0.712	0.038	431	430	5.273	0.638	0.786
Koppal	0.808	0.022	454	459	2.722	0.765	0.851
Gadag	0.911	0.022	297	297	2.364	0.869	0.953
Dharwad	0.916	0.022	342	334	2.411	0.872	0.959
Uttara Kannada	0.962	0.013	220	212	1.389	0.936	0.988
Haveri	0.959	0.013	283	281	1.407	0.933	0.986
Bellary	0.760	0.043	322	338	5.668	0.675	0.844
Chitradurga	0.870	0.029	272	271	3.389	0.812	0.927
Davanagere	0.951	0.012	290	291	1.261	0.927	0.975
Shimoga	0.974	0.010	244	246	1.032	0.954	0.993
Udupi	0.988	0.008	220	219	0.837	0.972	1.004
Chikmagalur	0.986	0.008	203	206	0.789	0.971	1.002
Tumkur	0.980	0.009	232	232	0.904	0.962	0.997
Kolar	0.980	0.010	263	261	1.022	0.960	0.999
Bangalore	0.985	0.011	204	208	1.089	0.964	1.006
Bangalore Rural	0.985	0.008	238	236	0.846	0.969	1.001
Mandya	0.993	0.006	211	215	0.646	0.981	1.006
Hassan	0.984	0.013	208	213	1.272	0.959	1.008
Dakshina Kannada	0.991	0.006	293	293	0.623	0.979	1.003
Kodagu	0.980	0.013	221	233	1.343	0.954	1.005
Mysore	0.979	0.009	232	231	0.951	0.961	0.998
Chamarajanagar	0.986	0.008	211	214	0.772	0.971	1.001
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Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Belgaum	0.738	0.037	292	296	5.057	0.665	0.811
Bagalkot	0.632	0.033	343	335	5.149	0.568	0.695
Bijapur	0.673	0.037	310	307	5.445	0.601	0.744
Gulbarga	0.654	0.033	419	419	5.019	0.590	0.719
Bidar	0.824	0.028	329	335	3.397	0.769	0.878
Raichur	0.560	0.038	431	430	6.759	0.486	0.634
Koppal	0.667	0.023	454	459	3.506	0.621	0.713
Gadag	0.808	0.030	297	297	3.718	0.749	0.866
Dharwad	0.823	0.025	342	334	2.998	0.775	0.871
Uttara Kannada	0.917	0.020	220	212	2.207	0.877	0.957
Haveri	0.897	0.023	283	281	2.531	0.852	0.941
Bellary	0.652	0.043	322	338	6.628	0.567	0.737
Chitradurga	0.811	0.033	272	271	4.092	0.746	0.876
Davanagere	0.833	0.030	290	291	3.656	0.774	0.893
Shimoga	0.918	0.020	244	246	2.132	0.879	0.956
Udupi	0.964	0.020	220	219	2.083	0.925	1.003
Chikmagalur	0.934	0.017	203	206	1.784	0.902	0.967
Tumkur	0.939	0.017	232	232	1.821	0.905	0.972
Kolar	0.925	0.018	263	261	1.970	0.889	0.961
Bangalore	0.981	0.011	204	208	1.144	0.959	1.003
Bangalore Rural	0.956	0.016	238	236	1.638	0.925	0.986
Mandya	0.977	0.014	211	215	1.424	0.949	1.004
Hassan	0.940	0.024	208	213	2.522	0.893	0.986
Dakshina Kannada	0.970	0.016	293	293	1.700	0.937	1.002
Kodagu	0.945	0.018	221	233	1.918	0.909	0.981
Mysore	0.915	0.018	232	231	1.983	0.879	0.950
Chamarajanagar	0.974	0.011	211	214	1.124	0.953	0.996
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Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
			Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)				
Belgaum	0.537	0.040	282	290	7.492	0.458	0.616
Bagalkot	0.601	0.041	359	345	6.863	0.520	0.682
Bijapur	0.645	0.040	324	325	6.171	0.567	0.723
Gulbarga	0.703	0.032	391	392	4.531	0.641	0.766
Bidar	0.592	0.040	281	282	6.726	0.514	0.670
Raichur	0.695	0.029	403	395	4.227	0.637	0.753
Koppal	0.763	0.029	452	456	3.854	0.706	0.821
Gadag	0.675	0.038	257	260	5.567	0.601	0.748
Dharwad	0.457	0.061	329	320	13.368	0.337	0.577
Uttara Kannada	0.533	0.045	155	148	8.402	0.446	0.621
Haveri	0.651	0.033	234	235	5.049	0.586	0.715
Bellary	0.630	0.039	298	309	6.179	0.553	0.706
Chitradurga	0.566	0.039	207	203	6.974	0.488	0.643
Davanagere	0.688	0.038	233	233	5.567	0.613	0.763
Shimoga	0.594	0.047	175	177	7.934	0.501	0.686
Udupi	0.418	0.063	150	153	14.981	0.295	0.541
Chikmagalur	0.526	0.033	149	152	6.282	0.461	0.591
Tumkur	0.516	0.049	178	177	9.421	0.421	0.612
Kolar	0.544	0.062	172	164	11.321	0.423	0.665
Bangalore	0.438	0.039	149	156	8.898	0.362	0.515
Bangalore Rural	0.559	0.030	178	181	5.286	0.501	0.616
Mandya	0.518	0.043	128	131	8.370	0.433	0.603
Hassan	0.497	0.034	154	156	6.800	0.431	0.563
Dakshina Kannada	0.352	0.050	216	213	14.113	0.254	0.449
Kodagu	0.522	0.032	169	190	6.069	0.460	0.584
Mysore	0.565	0.032	197	187	5.664	0.502	0.627
Chamarajanagar	0.611	0.057	148	150	9.255	0.500	0.722

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Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months)							
Belgaum	0.994	0.006	81	77	0.593	0.983	1.006
Bagalkot	0.923	0.031	116	109	3.397	0.862	0.985
Bijapur	0.910	0.033	101	99	3.623	0.846	0.975
Gulbarga	0.933	0.022	136	137	2.359	0.890	0.976
Bidar	0.952	0.025	116	116	2.584	0.904	1.000
Raichur	0.897	0.029	104	104	3.183	0.841	0.953
Koppal	0.961	0.017	131	133	1.759	0.927	0.994
Gadag	0.987	0.013	99	102	1.291	0.962	1.012
Dharwad	0.984	0.011	90	95	1.138	0.962	1.006
Uttara Kannada	1.000	0.000	69	68	0.000	0.000	0.000
Haveri	0.967	0.019	87	87	2.016	0.929	1.005
Bellary	0.941	0.026	105	118	2.719	0.890	0.991
Chitradurga	0.970	0.020	76	73	2.051	0.931	1.009
Davanagere	0.956	0.025	93	87	2.632	0.907	1.005
Shimoga	0.987	0.013	83	82	1.346	0.961	1.013
Udupi	1.000	0.000	67	68	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chikmagalur	0.978	0.022	56	55	2.215	0.936	1.021
Tumkur	0.971	0.020	63	60	2.026	0.933	1.010
Kolar	1.000	0.000	80	80	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bangalore	1.000	0.000	76	72	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bangalore Rural	1.000	0.000	88	89	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mandya	1.000	0.000	65	66	0.000	0.000	0.000
Hassan	1.000	0.000	63	63	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dakshina Kannada	0.990	0.010	88	87	1.058	0.969	1.010
Kodagu	1.000	0.000	69	73	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mysore	1.000	0.000	81	77	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chamarajanagar	1.000	0.000	55	52	0.000	0.000	0.000
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Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2007-08

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Measles Vaccine (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months))							
Belgaum	0.913	0.033	81	77	3.602	0.848	0.977
Bagalkot	0.705	0.061	116	109	8.647	0.586	0.825
Bijapur	0.665	0.061	101	99	9.101	0.546	0.784
Gulbarga	0.730	0.042	136	137	5.756	0.648	0.813
Bidar	0.832	0.048	116	116	5.806	0.737	0.927
Raichur	0.693	0.047	104	104	6.709	0.602	0.784
Koppal	0.786	0.035	131	133	4.497	0.717	0.856
Gadag	0.835	0.036	99	102	4.257	0.765	0.904
Dharwad	0.903	0.039	90	95	4.290	0.827	0.979
Uttara Kannada	0.963	0.020	69	68	2.042	0.925	1.002
Haveri	0.837	0.038	87	87	4.545	0.762	0.911
Bellary	0.794	0.043	105	118	5.444	0.709	0.879
Chitradurga	0.824	0.047	76	73	5.702	0.732	0.917
Davanagere	0.842	0.037	93	87	4.382	0.770	0.914
Shimoga	0.898	0.030	83	82	3.340	0.840	0.957
Udupi	0.974	0.019	67	68	1.910	0.938	1.011
Chikmagalur	0.956	0.027	56	55	2.866	0.902	1.010
Tumkur	0.928	0.029	63	60	3.157	0.871	0.986
Kolar	0.952	0.023	80	80	2.442	0.907	0.998
Bangalore	0.967	0.018	76	72	1.884	0.931	1.003
Bangalore Rural	0.907	0.036	88	89	4.021	0.835	0.978
Mandya	0.951	0.027	65	66	2.790	0.899	1.003
Hassan	0.909	0.047	63	63	5.145	0.817	1.001
Dakshina Kannada	0.950	0.028	88	87	2.952	0.895	1.005
Kodagu	0.959	0.025	69	73	2.579	0.911	1.008
Mysore	0.939	0.027	81	77	2.897	0.886	0.993
Chamarajanagar	0.920	0.047	55	52	5.079	0.828	1.011

Funding was provided by :

